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## U.S. PRESS REPORTS LARGE SOVIET STRATEGIC METALS PURCHASES

OW081553 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has, since last year, made large-scale purchases abroad of strategic materials such as lead, copper, zinc, aluminum and molybdenum for military expansion purposes, despite the fact that the country is already self-sufficient in these minerals.

Quoting U.S. Congressman Jim Santini who sits on the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the New York TIMES reported on the 6th that the purchases were preceded in 1978 by the Soviet entry as a buyer into the market of cobalt, another strategic mineral which is essential to the manufacture of jet engines, though the Soviet Union itself produces cobalt at an estimated rate of over 5,000 tons annually. The reports that strategic materials in which the Russians were self-sufficient were being bought by the Soviet Union were also confirmed by U.S. Government officials, the paper said.

Linking the Soviet large-scale purchases with its military expansion program, the paper quoted military analysts as suggesting that the Russians were starting the production of a new generation of weapons, including a swing-wing bomber resembling the American B-1, and the fast nuclear submarines, and wanted to stockpile strategic materials for their expanded production.

Another explanation was that the Russians hoped that their purchases would limit the United States' procurement of such strategic materials for its own arms production, the paper said. For that reason too, it added, the Soviet Union, which is the world's largest supplier of titanium, has stopped signing export contracts on this material and diverted these normal exports to its military construction. As a result, titanium, a strategic material which is as strong as steel but 45 percent lighter and is required for the proposed American MX missile program, became scarce in the world market last year.

The United States, according to industrial figures, is dependent on foreign sources for over 5 percent of 24 out of the 32 minerals essential to U.S. industrial production, especially the military industries.

The reported Soviet buying has evoked concern of some American politicians and leaders of U.S. minerals industry on the vulnerability of American access to these materials and caused the American suspicion that Soviet purchases are linked to defense programs, the paper said.

## KYODO REPORTS INCREASE IN SOVIET SHIPPING IN MALACCA STRAITS

OW151231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, February 14 (XINHUA)--16 or 17 Soviet ships passed through the Malacca Strait in January after its intervention in Afghanistan, compared with 5 vessels in ordinary times, KYODO reported today quoting the Singapore well-informed military resources.

Before January, about five Soviet freighters and oil-tankers sailed through the strait in every month always from the west to the east. Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, each week witnessed four Soviet ships passing through the strait from the South China Sea to the Indian Ocean in the west. According to the sources, the ships were loaded with weapons on most occasions. It was said they were also on intelligence missions.

The Singapore authorities are very sensitive to the activities of the Soviet ships passing through the strait.



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USSR DEPLOYS SOPHISTICATED BOMBERS TO FAR EAST

OW171655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 17 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, February 17 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has deployed about 10 of the TU-22M medium-range "Backfire" bombers in and around Irkutsk west of the Lake Baikal, according to a JIJI press report quoting the Japanese Defence Agency sources here today.

The report said that the entire Japanese archipelago, Guam and the Philippines, where the U.S. Seventh Fleet bases are located, and the Strait of Malacca are within the range of these "Backfires". A TU-22M is armed with two air-to-surface nuclear missiles and has a speed of 2.5 mach and a maximum distance of 5,700 kilometers.

XINHUA COMMENTARY DERIDES GROMYKO REMARKS IN INDIA

OW161904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

["Commentary: What Does India's 'Good Friend' Expect of Her?"--Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1248 GMT on 16 February identifies this as a XINHUA correspondent's commentary]

[Text] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA)--Soviet mass media have for days been playing up Andrey Gromyko's "official and friendly" visit to India and invested it with "special importance". A commentary released by the Soviet NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY said that Andrey Gromyko is well-known in India as its "good friend". What, then, has this self-styled "good friend" done during his visit to India?

The first thing Gromyko did when he set foot on Indian soil was to justify the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. He stressed that in the present conditions "joint efforts by the U.S.S.R. and India can play a major part in the normalization of this situation". It is obvious that Gromyko wanted India to help Moscow get out of the heat of universal condemnation, consolidate its position in Afghanistan, thereby enhancing its threat to the sub-continent. That is what the Kremlin termed "normalization of this situation".

It is, however, surprising to see that Gromyko should take advantage of the forum given by his Indian host to attack on and intimidate India's neighbour Pakistan. Gromyko alleged that there were "intrigues directed at turning Pakistan into a seat of tensions, a base for further unfolding aggression against Afghanistan". He warned that "if Pakistan further proceeds along this path, it will gain nothing good from this". Gromyko's unveiled threat is not directed against Pakistan alone; he evidently had in mind those countries which denounce the Soviet invasion and support Pakistan to stand up to the Soviet threat. Gromyko accused Pakistan of "spoiling its relations simultaneously with several states," meaning Afghanistan, India and the Soviet Union. He pretended ignorance of the successful visit to Pakistan by India's Foreign Secretary R. D. Sathé, alleging that "India's proposals to Pakistan are also not meeting with a positive response". It is too crude an attempt at estranging India from Pakistan.

What Gromyko did in the Indian capital defies elementary diplomatic courtesy. The nations on the sub-continent want tranquillity and stability. They certainly can judge whether those are really their good friends, who go out of their way to provoke discord among them, set them one against another and even try to bring some of them onto its path of war.

## BEIJING IN VIETNAMESE REFUTES SRV ON DISPUTED ISLANDS

OW151737 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Guo Ping commentary: "Who Is Deceiving World Public Opinion?"]

[Text] On 30 January 1980, the Chinese Foreign Ministry publicly issued a document with much data proving China's indisputable sovereignty over the Xisha and Nansha Islands. Recently, a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement again defending Vietnam's territorial claim over these two Chinese Islands. Failing to cite any evidence to justify its claim, the Vietnamese side wrongly stressed that the data mentioned in the Chinese Foreign Ministry's document are illegal and groundless. Furious with the fact that the document cited Vietnam's official data, the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN said that this was a brazen distortion of the content of the Vietnamese Government's note and statement and that it was an attempt to dupe the world. Who is deceiving world public opinion? Let us seek the truth.

As everyone knows, the Xisha and Nansha Islands have been part of Chinese territory and under China's management. This was proved by many historic facts and data clearly mentioned in the Chinese Foreign Ministry's document. Previously, there was no dispute between China and Vietnam over this issue. For a very long time, the Vietnamese side officially admitted that these two islands belonged to China; that was eloquently proved by the Vietnamese Government's statements, notes and maps mentioned in the Chinese Foreign Ministry's document.

A statement by the government of a country, that is, an official document of that country, of course has legal value. The note of 14 September 1958 addressed by Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong to Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai solemnly recognized and supported the Chinese Government's declaration on China's territorial sea, which states that the provision regarding the breadth of China's territorial sea applies to all territories, including the Xisha and Nansha Islands.

In its statement on 9 May 1965 on the U.S. Armed Forces' combat zone in Vietnam, the DRV Government condemned the U.S. President for designating part of China's territorial sea around the Xisha Islands as a combat zone of the U.S. Armed Forces in Vietnam, once again explicitly recognizing that these islands are Chinese territory.

These official documents of the Vietnamese rulers show their definite stand at that time regarding the issue of sovereignty over the Xisha and Nansha Islands. The Chinese Foreign Ministry's document cites the original content of the two Vietnamese documents and at the same time makes public the offset facsimile of Premier Pham Van Dong's note to Premier Zhou Enlai. How can it be said that this document is a brazen distortion of Vietnam's note and statement?

A country's official map is an authoritative document showing the stand of that country's government regarding the issue of territorial ownership, and it also has legal value. The official maps previously printed by Vietnam, including the World Atlas sketched by the VPA General Staff's Bureau of Cartography in 1960 and the World Atlas printed in May 1972 by the Survey and Cartography Department under the Vietnamese Premier's Office, explicitly recognize that the Xisha and Nansha Islands belong to China.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry's document also cited the originals and simultaneously made public the offset facsimile of the maps printed by Vietnam's Survey and Cartography Department. Therefore, how can Vietnam say that they are illegal documents? All these items of evidence are explicit. Willy-nilly, the Vietnamese rulers cannot deny them.

The aforesaid facts undeniably prove that the data cited in the Chinese Foreign Ministry's document are well-grounded and that it is the Vietnamese rulers who have made an about-face and gone against their previous stand recognizing the Xisha and Nansha Islands as Chinese territory. In defiance of objective historical facts, the Vietnamese rulers have tried to resort to the maneuvers of insult, denial and blame to deceive world public opinion and achieve their expansionist scheme. But this is futile.

It is necessary to point out that making an about-face has become traditional for the Vietnamese rulers. Previously, they loudly and casually declared their respect for Kampuchea's territorial integrity, but later they launched a blitzkrieg on that country. They have loudly and casually stated that they respect Thailand's territorial sovereignty, but they have repeatedly opened artillery fire on Thai territory from the border and conducted military provocations against Thailand. They have loudly and casually declared that they will sign a nonaggression treaty with any or all ASEAN countries, but they refused to recognize the existence of this bloc when its representative expressed a desire to visit Hanoi.

Now, the Vietnamese rulers have given up their previous stand regarding the Xisha and Nansha Islands and repeated their traditional about-face.

XINHUA: VIETNAMESE COMMIT 53 BORDER PROVOCATIONS 1-10 FEB

OW161210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA)--On the eve of traditional Chinese spring festival, Vietnamese armed personnel kept shelling and firing at villages and peasants working in the fields along the Chinese borders in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Yunnan Province. Vietnamese armed personnel conducted armed provocations on 35 occasions along the Chinese border in Guangxi and 18 occasions in Yunnan in the first ten days of February.

At 18:15 hours on February 2, Vietnamese armed forces bombarded villages near Yilian Mountain in the Hekou Autonomous County of Yao nationality, destroying dozens of peasants' houses.

At 15 hours on February 3, Vietnamese armed forces shelled and fired at the Shuitou village in Jinchang people's commune in Maguan County, Yunnan Province, causing heavy loss of property of the commune, its sub-divisions and peasants. At 18:30 hours the same day, Vietnamese army men shelled a caravan of the Jinchang commune, which was delivering goods for the traditional spring festival.

On February 4 morning, Vietnamese troops shelled two villages--Xiaozhoufang and Xiaozhai in the Jinchang people's commune--and Wawadong village in the Duolong people's commune, both in Maguan County, and the Maoshan village in the Yangwan people's commune and the Xiaoka village in the Donggan people's commune, both in Malipo County in Yunnan Province, causing serious damage to the normal life and farm work of the Chinese people living in these border areas.

At eight hours on February 6, just when the members of the Naguan production team, Shuikou people's commune, Longzhou County, Guangxi, were working in the fields, Vietnamese troops stationed nearby fired 1,500 rounds of bullets on them. At 14 hours on the same day, Vietnamese troops fired at Kunmin village in the Tongzhong people's commune of the Fangcheng Multi-National Autonomous County, Guangxi, wounding a draught animal.



At 16:20 hours the same day, Vietnamese troops fired at members of the Jiangkou production team, Naliang people's commune in the Fangcheng Multi-National Autonomous County, who were working in the fields.

XINHUA COMMENTARY CRITICIZES LE DUAN GOVERNMENT

OW151714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 15 Feb 80 OM

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "General Secretary Le Duan's 'New Year Gifts'"]

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA)--For the Vietnamese people the spring festival or the festival of the lunar new year is always a time of feasts and celebrations, of family union and happiness.

During the spring festival of 1976, the first after the liberation of South Vietnam, Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese party, went to Ha Nam Ninh Province to extend festive greetings to the local population. He told them: "We can even figure out the time needed for surmounting the difficulties today. Work hard for five years and our living conditions, both material and cultural, are bound to be more adequate." He promised them that "within ten years, society will see to it that every family has a fine set of chinaware for the spring festival...and has a radio, a refrigerator and a television set", adding, "The spiritual need will be satisfied too. People will be singing every day."

Four years have passed since and what kind of living conditions has General Secretary Le Duan prepared for the people he had promised so much? A dispatch from Hanoi in the Washington POST of September 26, 1979 said: "Nothing stuns a new visitor to northern Vietnam and Hanoi more than the grinding poverty. The frail bodies, the tattered clothing, the dilapidated buildings and the scarcity of everything from meat to medicine...much of this poverty is new. 'I know this doesn't make sense at first. I didn't understand it,' said a Western resident of Hanoi. 'But you could watch it through Tet (the Asian lunar new year) each year. The table has been more meager.'"

A UPI report (Feb. 13) described the situation this year in Vietnam on the eve of the lunar new year as "nothing but chaos. Its industry and agriculture are in shreds, its population hungry if not starving, its once-hailed patriotic leaders shunned by old admirers in the Third World."

On February 8, a week before this lunar new year, the same Le Duan was not as optimistic and buoyant as in 1976. Vietnam, he told the Hanoi municipal party congress, "faces great difficulties" which "assume ever more threatening proportions". This time, he did not bother to figure out the time needed for overcoming the difficulties. Instead, he asked his people "to tighten your belts" and "boldly attack the difficulties".

Why do the difficulties "assume ever more threatening proportions" in Vietnam, so blessed by nature, with the war ended nearly five years ago? This is because the Vietnamese authorities with Le Duan at the top follows a policy of "guns first and rice second" as a foreign journalist put it. It simply has ignored the popular desire for respite and rehabilitation after decades of war.

Pursuing regional hegemonism with Soviet blessings, the Vietnamese authorities have occupied Laos, embarked on aggression against Kampuchea and taken an anti-China course, and is poised for a thrust into Southeast Asia. They have spared nothing in building up the armed forces.

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For a country of 50 million population there is a regular army of 1,200,000 and a public security force numbering several hundred thousand with a lot more people engaged in the service of war. A leading official of the Vietnamese Institute of Economics has said: "We now have to allot more grain and more money to the armed forces. More hard currency has to be earmarked for the armed forces too. The army has taken from us the trucks we need and the manpower essential for agriculture and other sectors of the economy."

The Vietnamese party paper, NHAN DAN, wrote: "People are short of food, factories of raw material and farms of fertilizer. There are not enough consumer goods to go around. While little is left of the hard currency reserve, the creditors are knocking our door."

So this year, people are complaining instead of "singing" every day. According to a NHAN DAN editorial of January 22, some people "attack the line, policies and leaders of the party in their whispers and private correspondence" and "rumours are spread" even by some party members. They did so "boldly yet with good care".

What did Le Duan bring to his people as "new year gifts" then? A worse witch-hunt than ever. In his speech a week ago, he called on every party committee and every government office to "combat and stop in good time distortions of the present economic and living conditions and certain forms of psychological warfare." Those who "refuse to carry out the party line domestic and external affairs" will be removed, he warned.

BEIJING IN VIETNAMESE GREETES VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ON NEW YEAR

OW151731 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Greetings message of Beijing Radio's Vietnamese language section to the Vietnamese people on the occasion of the lunar new year]

[Text] Dear listeners: The lunar new year festival, a traditional festive day for our Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, is coming again. In the new spring, when everything is rejuvenated, Beijing Radio's Vietnamese language section wishes to convey to the Vietnamese people its solicitous regards and warm greetings.

A Chinese saying goes: The lunar new year festival reawakens one's thoughts about one's beloved relatives living far away. At a time when our people countrywide are jubilantly welcoming the lunar new year, we feel it our duty to express our deep concern for and sympathy with the Vietnamese people, who are living in distress. For the past several years, the Vietnamese authorities, betraying President Ho Chi Minh's undertakings, have ignored the Vietnamese people's aspirations, repressed and terrorized their people and have carried out regional hegemonism. Consequently, they not only are posing a serious threat to the security of Southeast Asia and Asia but also subjecting the Vietnamese people to great suffering.

Many Vietnamese youths have been forcibly used as cannonfodder in the service of the Vietnamese authorities' aggressive policy. They have homes but cannot return to them. Many of them have even had to die uselessly in foreign countries. Many other Vietnamese people have been expelled from their own country where they lived for a long time. Wives are separated from husbands and mothers from their children, resulting in broken families. This is a tragedy unprecedented in the 20th century. Moreover, many Vietnamese people have been forced to live in new economic zones, which are nothing but concentration camps where they live in poverty.



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Friends, to express its sympathy with the Vietnamese people and also to convey its lunar new year greetings to the Vietnamese people, Beijing Radio's Vietnamese language section will broadcast on this program a radio drama entitled "A Lunar New Year's Eve" especially intended for you. Please listen to the drama and give us your opinions.

#### HOANG VAN HOAN WRITES POEM ON SPRING FESTIVAL

OW181718 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1228 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 15 Feb--Today Comrade Hoang Van Hoan wrote a poem in Chinese in Beijing, entitled "Thoughts on the Spring Festival." The text of the poem follows:

It's the happy time of spring festival as spring returns to earth.  
In the distance my native land is overcast with war clouds.  
Both the south and the north are now suffering,  
As the country remains sunken.  
No sooner had the fierce tiger run away from the front door  
Than a vicious pack of wolves gathered at the backdoor.  
Qing Fu is still there, and troubles are many for the State of Lu. (See note below.)  
To Help the imperiled and save the drowning, we have to rely on the people.

Hoang Van Hoan, 15 February 1980

XINHUA editor's note: Qing Fu was the half brother of Duke Zhuang of the State of Lu in the Spring and Autumn Period. He time and again created internal troubles, throwing the State of Lu into turmoil. Hence, the saying: "Until Qing Fu is done away with, the crisis in the State of Lu will not be over--there will always be trouble until he who stirs it up is removed.")

#### HOANG VAN HOAN CELEBRATES FESTIVAL WITH CCPCC MEMBERS

OW161226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Hu Yaobang, a member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and secretary-general of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, celebrated the spring festival today at a lunch with the veteran Vietnamese communist, Hoang Van Hoan [former Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo member].

The three Chinese leaders praised Hoang Van Hoan for his valuable contributions to the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. Hoang Van Hoan said the Vietnamese, like the Chinese, attached great importance to the spring festival and he felt especially happy to celebrate it with the Chinese people.

Also present at the lunch were leading members of departments under the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Li Yimeng, Feng Xuan, Feng Wenbin and Qiao Shi.

#### Private Luncheon With Deng Yingchao

OW170830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 17 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 17 (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, entertained Comrade Hoang Van Hoan at a private lunch at noon today to celebrate the spring festival.

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She welcomed the Vietnamese comrade to her home. Holding his hands in hers, she wished him a happy spring festival and said, "I take great pleasure in your presence here on this occasion." Hoang Van Hoan replied "I am very happy to pass the spring festival in Beijing." During the lunch, Deng Yingchao told Comrade Hoang about the house where Premier Zhou Enlai and herself had lived for 30 years. She wished him good health, and expressed the hope that he would continue to work for many years for the Vietnamese people.

Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, was also present.

#### VIETNAMESE REFUGEES IN CHINA CELEBRATE SPRING FESTIVAL

OW171213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 17 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 17 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese refugees presently settling down in Yunnan and Fujian provinces, like Chinese people throughout the country, were happily celebrating the traditional spring festival yesterday, China's lunar new year. An atmosphere of jubilation prevailed over a temporary refugee camp at Wangguoka in Hekou Autonomous County of Yao nationality, in Yunnan Province, southwest China, where 307 Vietnamese refugees are housed. They are of Shajen nationality and were driven out by the Vietnamese authorities. Elderly Vietnamese refugees sat around smoking water pipes, while young men and women sang to their hearts content. Children were seen skipping rope. The refugees, old and young, were all in their holiday best. The governments of these two Chinese provinces gave each refugee ten yuan (renminbi) for them to make their own new national costume for the festival. Trucks full of pork and vegetables were sent in for the refugees. Glutinous rice was shipped in from other parts of China specially for the Vietnamese refugees, so they could make their traditional delicacies for the new year.

Refugee Hoang A That said to XINHUA: "I had never dreamt that a refugee like me could enjoy such a happy spring festival." He and his family were driven to the Chinese border by the Vietnamese authorities last April. At that time, they were deprived of all possessions. Hoang's two sons then suffered from hunger and cold and were on the verge of death. Upon their arrival in China they were given clothes, rice and daily necessities by the Chinese Government. The Vietnamese refugees living on Ganzhuang farm in Yunnan Province were busy making new year cakes and beancurd. Refugees of minority nationalities performed dances to the accompaniment of the lusheng, a kind of wind instrument. Before spring festival, the farm authorities sent people elsewhere to buy candies, cakes, cigarettes, tea, glutinous rice, beans and firecrackers, which were then divided among the refugees free of charge. On the eve of the spring festival, leading members of farm run by Overseas Chinese on the northern outskirts of the city of Fuzhou went down to visit every Vietnamese refugee family, congratulating each on the spring festival and giving appropriate subsidies to families in difficulty and to the old, weak, sick or maimed. A total of more than 700 Indochinese refugees, over 200 families, live on the farm. In the past year or so, huts of 4,200 square meters were built for refugees, and 170 families have moved into the new buildings. In addition, housing of 3,000 square meters for the other refugees will shortly be completed. All those refugees who have the capacity to work have been assigned work, and many of them have mastered production knowhow. Because of full employment, every family has increased their income and was very happy during the spring festival.

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RENMIN RIBAO ANALYSIS OF AUSTRALIA'S ASIAN DIPLOMACY

HK140908 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 80 p 7 HK

[News analysis by Wang Zhiguang: "Australia Unfolds Asian Diplomacy"]

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister Peacock visited the five ASEAN countries and India and Pakistan from 22 January to 2 February. The main issue for discussion during Peacock's visit was the situation in Asia and the world after the Afghanistan incident.

In his meeting with the leaders of the countries he visited, Peacock stated time and again that Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the Moscow-backed Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea were not totally unrelated. Both reflected the context of increasing Soviet power and assertiveness. He said that as long as Soviet forces remained in Afghanistan, the situation in the region would become "more and more uncertain."

Prime Minister Peacock's visit to these Asian countries reflected Australia's desire to strengthen its cooperation with the ASEAN countries and guard against invasion by hegemonists. After his meeting with Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Foreign Minister Rajaratnam, both parties agreed that the Soviet action was part of Moscow's global strategy and should be met with resolve by all countries, including the Third World and nonaligned nations. In Bangkok, Peacock said: "Pakistan has every right to increase its strength in view of the Soviet threat on its western borders following Moscow's military intervention in Afghanistan."

To deal with the threat of the Soviet hegemonists, Australia announced that it would increase its expenditures for national defense. In addition, because Australia is a member country of the Manila treaty signed in 1954 along with Thailand and the Philippines, it has stated time and again that it would scrupulously abide by its obligations according to the treaty. In Thailand, Peacock offered to sell weapons to Thailand in the event of a threat from outside forces.

Situated between the southwest portion of the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, Australia is worried that peace and security in Asia and the Pacific region may be further jeopardized. Therefore, it is paying more and more attention to its relations with the neighboring Southeast Asian countries. This is beneficial to peace and stability in this region. The Australian prime minister pointed out: "The ASEAN countries and Australia have many common interests not only in the areas of economy and trade, but also in the security of Southeast Asia." Australia, Malaysia and Singapore are member countries of the five-power defense arrangement established in 1957. Australia and the ASEAN countries also established an economic cooperation plan in 1974. Since then, there have been frequent economic and trade contacts. During his visit, Peacock stressed repeatedly the significance of strengthening Australia's cooperation with the ASEAN countries. In Manila he told reporters: "We are willing to formulate and coordinate policies with the ASEAN countries." "Our relations with the ASEAN countries are the nucleus of our diplomatic policy."

Australia has stepped out of Oceania and established a dialog with seven countries in Southeast Asia and South Asia. It has coordinated policies with them on international problems and bilateral relations. It has also given a sharp response to the hegemonists' invasion and expansion. This undoubtedly is a positive trend in Australian diplomatic policy, raising its position and enhancing its influence in international affairs.



## CHINESE RED CROSS AIDS AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

OW181244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 18 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 18 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Red Cross Society, in a message yesterday to the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, offered a donation of materials worth Renminbi 300,000 yuan (Chinese currency) as relief to the Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

The message notes that "the wanton interference by the Soviet Union in Afghan internal affairs and in particular the recent outrageous Soviet armed invasion and occupation of Afghanistan have forced a stream of Afghan refugees into Pakistan, thus creating difficulties for your country and your society." "The Chinese people and the Chinese Red Cross Society are deeply concerned about this," it says. "In order to contribute to your efforts to relieve these refugees, the Chinese Red Cross Society has decided to donate woolen and cotton blankets, medicine, canned food, etc. worth 300,000 yuan rmb." to the refugees through your society, it declares.

## GROMYKO CONCLUDES VISIT TO INDIA

OW141944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko left New Delhi for home after a two-day visit to India, according to reports arrived here. During his visit, Gromyko had talks with Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao. A short joint statement was issued at the end of the visit. It says that the two sides "reviewed the international situation including the developments in the region and around it". The joint statement adds, the talks and discussions has helped the two sides "to strengthen their mutual understanding". On bilateral relations between India and the Soviet Union, the joint statement says, "The two sides reaffirmed their determination not only to preserve but also to develop further and strengthen the mutually beneficial relations between the two countries." The joint statement, however, did not mention the Afghanistan problem, though many facts showed it was the centre of the talks.

An Indian Government spokesman said yesterday, as AFP reported, India and Soviet Union differed from each other on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and on the steps to defuse the tension. The spokesman said India stood for efforts to defuse the tension, particularly through a troops' withdrawal. However, during his talks with Indian leaders, Gromyko only reiterated the stand "inherent in the statements made by the Soviet leaders previously on the situation". Gromyko did not indicate when the Soviet Union would withdraw its troops from Afghanistan though the Indian side made a request for it during the talks, the Indian spokesman said.

A commentary by the Japanese KYODO correspondent in New Delhi says today, "Talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other Indian leaders concluded before reaching a unanimous view on the Afghanistan problem." It adds, "The Soviet Union centred Gromyko's visit on strengthening of relations with the subcontinent big-power India and mentioned no indication to quit a basic step backward from Afghanistan. It can be said that the views of India and the Soviet Union have not been drawn nearer."

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in an editorial today also revealed that India and the Soviet Union differed in their appreciation of the situation in Afghanistan. The paper said that while India favours an early withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, Russians clearly have no such intention. The paper said that in such a situation a declaration of intent to continue consulting each other is the only kind of public pronouncement possible since a strident emphasis on differences may seriously damage Indo-Soviet relations.

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DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT TO ITALY

OW190756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 19 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Rome, February 18 (XINHUA)--Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, left Italy yesterday after a five-day visit. During her stay, Ieng Thirith exchanged views on separate occasions over questions of common interest with Andreotti, president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Italian Chamber of Deputies; Antonio Baslini, under-secretary of foreign affairs; De Carolis, member of the National Committee of the Italy-Kampuchea Friendship Society; Carlo Tognoli, mayor of Milan; and Osvaldo Pesce, general secretary of the Unified Communist Party of Italy.

Ieng Thirith gave an account to these Italian political figures of the political and diplomatic situation in Democratic Kampuchea following the invasion by Vietnamese troops, and spoke about international assistance to Democratic Kampuchea. The Italian political figures held that Democratic Kampuchea has been landed in a plight as a result of the genocidal special warfare waged by the Vietnamese aggressors, and that it is necessary to support the Kampuchean people's struggle for independence and provide them with urgent humanitarian aid.

While in Italy, Ieng Thirith visited Rome, Milan and Naples.

AUSTRIA-CHINA AMITY GROUP CELEBRATE SPRING FESTIVAL

OW151340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Vienna, February 14 (XINHUA)--The Association for the Promotion of Friendly and Cultural Relations Between Austria and China gave a soiree here this evening to mark China's spring festival. Chairman of the association Bruno Pittermann, Austria's Defence Minister Otto Rosch and a few parliamentarians were among the more than 400 guests. The party proceeded in a merry and cordial atmosphere. A colourful programme of Chinese folk songs and dances was given, including the Gadshan minority dance from Taiwan province. The famous pipa soloist Liu Dehai, who had just arrived as a member of the Chinese musicians' group played on the Chinese instrument to the welcome of the guests. Charge d'Affaires A.I. Nie Ying of the Chinese Embassy here and other Chinese diplomats attended the soiree.

TURKISH ARMY HOLDS WINTER EXERCISES

OW151944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Ankara, February 15 (XINHUA)--Turkish "General Aksalur-80" winter military exercises ended this afternoon in eastern Turkey, near the Soviet frontier. The exercises were started yesterday by units of the Turkish Third Army in the Laleli region of Erzurum near the Turko-Soviet border. During the manoeuvres, Turkish units adapted themselves to winter climate and the region's terrain conditions, and communication capabilities were consolidated.

The two-day exercises were observed by Chief of Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces General Kenan Evren, Defence Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu, Naval Forces Commander Admiral Bulent Ulusu and other ranking officers. NATO South European Allied Forces' Commander-in-Chief Admiral Harold Shear and Southeastern Allied Land Forces' Commander General Sedat Gunal were also present. Manoeuvres are held every year to increase the combat capabilities of the Turkish units and strengthen various deployment positions in that region.



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XINHUA: MEDICAL BULLETIN CALLS TITO'S CONDITION 'CRITICAL'

OW161351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1309 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, February 16 (XINHUA)--A medical bulletin released at 12:14 hours (local time) here today says: "President Tito's general health condition remains critical. His kidney functions are greatly weakened. Intensive medical measures are being taken."

YUGOSLAV YOUTHS JOINING COMMUNIST LEAGUE

OW190712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 19 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, February 18 (XINHUA)--An enormous number of young people of Yugoslavia have joined the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) since President Josip Broz Tito was hospitalized, according to a TANJUG report today quoting Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the league. In an interview with a Yugoslav journal, he said: "The young people are joining the league at a critical moment of our country to express their loyalty to autonomy, independence and non-alignment, and especially to Comrade Tito." Dolanc said: "We are optimistic about our future because we have such a young generation."

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT TO BULGARIA; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

OW150734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Sofia, February 14 (XINHUA)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left here for home today after winding up his two-day visit to Bulgaria. An official communique issued at the end of the visit said: Ceausescu and Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed in their talks that they are determined to develop further the relations between the two countries on the basis of "international unity, equality, respect for independence and state sovereignty, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs". The communique added, the leaders of the two countries also "exchanged views on some major and urgent problems of international situation".

GIEREK PROPOSES WARSAW AS SITE FOR EUROPEAN DETENTE CONFERENCE

OW130220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Warsaw, February 12 (XINHUA)--First Secretary of Poland's United Workers' Party Edward Gierek has proposed Warsaw as the site for the European military detente and disarmament conference. Speaking at the opening ceremony of the eighth party congress yesterday, Gierek said, "The present political atmosphere should not be an obstacle to the disarmament conference. We lay our hopes on political realism of governments of various countries." He added, "Poland would like to host this conference in Warsaw." Western sources observed here that Poland's proposal has something to do with the peace campaign throughout Europe being launched by the Soviet Union following its invasion of Afghanistan.

## BANI-SADR CALLS FOR INDEPENDENT FOREIGN POLICY

OW161511 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, February 16 (XINHUA)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr called for an independent foreign policy free from all domination by the United States, the Soviet Union and European countries, the local press reported today. Iranian decisions should not depend on Washington, Moscow or London and the destiny of the Iranian people should be in the hands of the Iranian nation, Bani-Sadr said.

In a two-and-half hour speech covering some of his political, economic and social plans for the country, the president told an Islamic revolutionary congress of groups which supported him in his presidential victory last month that the Iranian administrative machinery and the army should no longer be dependent on foreign powers. Referring to the Iranian Armed Forces, he said that it could not be called an Iranian army because "our purchased weaponry is not fully in our control, for we still need and depend on others for spare parts." Similarly, the Iranian administration was foreign in organization and should be structured to make it truly Iranian and Islamic and according to the needs of the country, he added.

As for the autonomy plan presented by the Kurdish Democratic Party, the president said it was not acceptable. The KDP wants all the affairs of the country's troubled north western Kurdish provinces in its hands including the army, the gendarmerie and the police, he said. "I am not afraid of the word autonomy but if these are the conditions of autonomy, then this is secession," Bani-Sadr concluded.

## TUNISIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY EXAMINES GAFSAH INCIDENT

OW141932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tunis, February 13 (XINHUA)--A plenary session of the Tunisian National Assembly was held today to discuss the aftermath of the foreign armed attack on the city of Gafsa on January 27. The participants in the meeting condemned unanimously the invasion and proposed to strengthen the nation's military forces so as to enable it to have all necessary means in defending the country and dealing with any eventualities. A motion adopted at the session strongly condemned the Libyan authorities.

Prime Minister Nouroula said at the meeting that Tunisia "has demonstrated once again its unbreakable unity in crashing the armed attack." He stressed the necessity of reinforcing the capacity of the Tunisian defence and maintaining the people's constant vigilance. Tunisia will ask international organizations to discuss the Gafsa event, he declared.

After the attack on Gafsa, the Libyan Foreign Ministry had immediately denied its involvement in the event. However, Libyan leader Al-Qadhafi announced on February 10, "We regard the Tunisian regime as the enemy of Libyan people's revolution." He said that he would never accept any mediation, any peace and cease-fire in the fight against the Tunisian Government. Prime Minister Nouroula felt very uneasy after hearing Al-Qadhafi's remarks. He told AFP, "The situation is very serious." He believed that Al-Qadhafi would not leave the matter at that. Local papers disclosed that an extraordinary meeting of foreign ministers of the Arab League will take place in Tunis on February 16 to examine the tension between Tunisia and Libya after the Gafsa event.

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HUA, DENG ATTEND BEIJING SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY

OW152025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1703 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Feb--Chairman Hua Guofeng, Vice Chairmen Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and other party and state leaders happily joined more than 30,000 people from the party, state, military and civilian circles at a grand gala gathering in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing this evening to celebrate the first spring festival of the 1980's. Chairman Ye Jianying attended a similar gathering in Guangzhou on 14 February.

At 1900, Chairman Hua Guofeng, Vice Chairmen Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and other party and state leaders arrived at the auditorium to watch literary and art performances. As they clapped their hands and waved to the crowds to extend festive greetings, the central leading comrades were welcomed by enthusiastic applause. Comrade Hoang Van Hoan attended the gala as an invited guest.

Also attending the meeting were other party and state leaders, including Wang Zhen, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Deng Yingchao, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa, Hu Yaobang, Geng Biao, Ni Zhifu, Xu Xiangqian, Peng Zhen, Chen Muhua, Seyptin, Ngapo Ngwang Jigme, Hu Juewen, Zhu Yunshan, Shi Liang, Wang Renzhong, Gu Mu, Kang Shien, Bo Yibo, Yao Yilin and Ji Pengfei; Standing Committee members of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission, including Su Yu, Yang Dezhi, Han Xianchu, Yang Yong and Wang Ping; vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, including Song Renqiong, Kang Keqing, Wang Shoudao, Yang Jingren, Hu Ziang, Lu Dingyi, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun and Bancen Erdini Quigiyi Gyancan; Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The gathering was jointly arranged by the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Culture, the General Political Department of the Chinese PLA and the Municipal People's Government of Beijing.

HUA, DENG, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND SPRING FESTIVAL TEA

OW161307 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1138 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 16 Feb--Chairman Hua Guofeng, Vice Chairmen Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian and other party and state leaders jubilantly gathered together with responsible persons from various democratic parties and with famous personages from all walks of life this morning at a tea party sponsored by the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee to jointly celebrate the spring festival. The tea party was held in the dining room of the Great Hall of the People. Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and other leading comrades warmly applauded in festive greeting to those attending the tea party.

Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and director of the committee's United Front Work Department, delivered a speech. He said: To realize the four modernizations, we must, along with the people of all nationalities throughout the country, unswervingly implement the party's general line for the new historical period, unite with the people of all nationalities in the country, bring into full play all positive factors, work with one heart and one mind, go all out, aim high and build China into a powerful and modern socialist country under the leadership of the party.

Comrade Ulanhu said: Our tasks are arduous and we will face many difficulties. However, we have made preparations for our triumphant advance from all angles and the situation is favorable for us. We believe that the people of all nationalities, the broad masses of intellectuals, various democratic parties and patriots from all walks of life in our country will make new and still greater contributions to the motherland and to the cause of socialism at their different posts.



Comrade Ulanhu said: At a time when the motherland is jubilantly greeting the spring festival, we wish to extend our festive greetings and cordial regards to our compatriots in Taiwan, our compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and to Overseas Chinese abroad. Let us closely unite as one and join our efforts to realize the four modernizations and the reunification of the motherland.

Also attending the tea party and state leaders Wang Zhen, Fang Yi, Deng Yingchao, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa, Hu Yaobang, Ni Zhifu, Peng Zhen, Chen Muhua, Seypidin, Tan Zhenlin, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Zhu Yunshan, Shi Liang, Wang Renzhong, Gu Mu, Bo Yibo, Yao Yilin, and Ji Pengfei; Vice Chairmen of the National CPPCC Committee Song Renqiong, Kang Keqing, Wang Shoudao, Yang Jingren, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Lu Dingyi, Li Weihai, Hu Yuzhi and Banqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyancan; Standing Committee members of the Military Commission under the CCP Central Committee Yang Dezhi, Han Xianchu and Wang Ping; President of the Supreme People's Court Jiang Hua; Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Huang Huoqing; and Mayor of Beijing Municipality Lin Hujia.

Also invited to attend the tea party today were some NPC Standing Committee members, NPC deputies, Standing Committee members and members of the National CPPCC Committee who happened to be in Beijing; some Standing Committee members and members of the central committees of various democratic parties; some national minority personages, research workers on national minority affairs; people of religious circles and people in the fields of science and technology, education and culture; and counsellors of the State Council, totaling about 400 people. At the tea party, the literary and art workers in the capital performed literary and art programs.

#### HUA HOLDS DISCUSSION WITH AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS

OW161744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1657 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council this afternoon had a discussion with more than 30 scientists on how to speed up China's socialist modernization in agriculture. He called at the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences in the company of Wang Renzhong, vice-premier and minister in charge of the State Agricultural Commission.

"China is a populous country, with the overwhelming majority of the population engaged in farm production," Chairman Hua Guofeng said. "Agriculture is the foundation of our national economy, and we must improve this foundation if we hope to speed up our socialist construction. The modernization of agriculture is vital to the modernization of industry, of national defence, and of science and technology." Extending spring festival greetings to the scientists, chairman Hua asked them to give their opinions about ways of speeding up the modernization of agriculture and the outlook of the country's agriculture by the end of the century.

"It is very important for us to have a broad outline for our agricultural development in the next 20 years," Chairman Hua Guofeng said. "With this in mind, we will be able to know how things stand and see clearly the focal points to which we should direct our effort in the next five or ten years." To accelerate agricultural development, Chairman Hua Guofeng pointed out, it is necessary to pay attention to the all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries. Since China has a vast territory and complex natural conditions, it is necessary to set different demands on different localities according to their specific conditions, he added. In response, the scientists presented their views and suggestions on how to speed up the modernization of agriculture. They noted the great success achieved in agriculture last year.

State investments in capital construction in agriculture increased, and remarkable results were achieved in scientific research. Real advances in agriculture depend on solid progress in scientific research, they said. The speakers pledged to do their utmost for the country's four modernizations.

Chairman Hua Guofeng said: "We must have a contingent of professionals engaged in research work. But this contingent must integrate itself with the people and help them acquire scientific and technological knowledge. This will also help spread results of scientific research in the field of production."

Present at the discussion were First Vice-Minister of the State Agricultural Commission Zhang Pinghua and Minister of Agriculture Huo Shilian. Among the scientists at the discussion were Jin Shanbao, a specialist in breeding wheat seeds and president of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences; Cheng Shaojiong, a veterinary scientist and vice-president of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences; and Dai Songen, Bao Wenkui, Qiu Shibang, Zheng Piliu, Xu Guanren, Wang Shouchun and Yin Shenyun.

TEXT OF CPPCC NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S LETTER TO TAIWAN

OW152129 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1430 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

["Text" of letter of spring festival greetings from the CPPCC National Committee to compatriots in Taiwan, dated 15 February]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Feb--Dear compatriots in Taiwan:

This year's spring festival is the first spring festival of the 1980's. On this traditional festival of the Chinese nation, we hereby extend cordial greetings and good wishes to our elders, brothers and sisters in Taiwan and express our gratitude to friends at home and abroad for their contributions to the cause of reunifying China.

Both Taiwan and the mainland were developed through the hard work of our ancestors and soaked with their blood and sweat. For more than 100 years, Taiwan, together with the people of all nationalities in the mainland, waged heroic struggle and advanced wave upon wave to find a way to save the country and the people and to build an independent, unified, prosperous and powerful new China. The martyrs who gave their lives for the cause of liberation of the Chinese nation deserve to be mourned and remembered by us forever. They are heroes of the Chinese nation and should be respected by the people.

Our Taiwan compatriots have a glorious patriotic tradition. Opposing "two Chinas" and the "independence of Taiwan," opposing schism and fighting for the reunification of the motherland are the common desires of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, including compatriots in Taiwan. In the past 30 odd years, the Taiwan authorities have restricted in every possible way and ruthlessly suppressed the Taiwan compatriots' just demands. Last December, using the pretext of the "Kaohsiung incident," the Taiwan authorities again made mass arrests of patriotic compatriots and non-Kuomintang figures. This aroused great indignation among people throughout the country, including compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and among Overseas Chinese. We hereby express cordial sympathy and solicitude to the innocent compatriots who have been arrested by the Taiwan authorities and their families. The Taiwan authorities must cease their brutal suppression of compatriots in Taiwan and release all the innocent people who have been arrested, so that they they can reunite with their families.



Thirty years have elapsed since the liberation of the mainland. Today, with one heart and one mind, the 900 million people of China are working hard and with high spirits to accomplish the four modernizations. Looking ahead, we see that our beloved motherland has a bright future and great prospects. But Taiwan has not yet returned to the embrace of the motherland and Taiwan compatriots still are unable to reunite with people on the mainland. How can we feel at ease with this state of affairs? No kinship is closer than that of flesh and blood, no sorrow deeper than that of separation. The Taiwan Strait used to be a conduit for Chinese people traveling between Taiwan and the mainland, but now it has become a barrier which separates us. This state of affairs should not continue.

The message of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to compatriots in Taiwan issued on New Year's Day a year ago put forward the basic principle and policy for solving the Taiwan problem of respecting present realities in Taiwan and benefiting all parties concerned [zhu zhong Taiwan xian shi, dui ge fang you li 1415 6850 0669 3494 3807 1395, 1417 0677 2455 2589 0448]. This aroused a positive response among compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and among Overseas Chinese. We hope that the Taiwan people in various walks of life will continue to urge the Kuomintang authorities to accept the proposals of the Chinese Communist Party for the peaceful solution of the Taiwan problem, first of all to reestablish postal links, trade relations and air and shipping services between Taiwan and the mainland. We hope that compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese will continue to play a positive role in this matter. Let us all be promoters of the reunification of China. We also hope that the Taiwan authorities will get a clear understanding of the situation, act in accordance with the people's desires, give Taiwan compatriots the right to democracy and to be patriotic and, together with the people, take the common patriotic road toward the reunification of our country.

Dear compatriots in Taiwan! Blood is thicker than water and our flesh-and-blood feelings are deep. Taiwan and the mainland are as closely related as lips and teeth. Ours is an era filled with hope. Let us hold high the banner of patriotism, strengthen our unity and strive for the sacred cause of an early reunification of our motherland. We are fully convinced that we will celebrate a spring festival within this decade together with our compatriots in Taiwan.

We wish compatriots of all nationalities in Taiwan a happy festival and good health.

[Signed] The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

ULANHU SPEAKS ON REUNIFICATION OF TAIWAN WITH MAINLAND

OW181955 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1511 GMT 18 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 18 Feb--It's happy festival time as blowing snow welcomes spring's return. More than 500 Taiwanese compatriots in Beijing today gathered in the hall on the third floor of the CPPCC Auditorium to hold a spring festival party. They spoke glowingly of the excellent situation in the motherland and talked with brotherly affection of how they missed their compatriots on Taiwan.

Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the NCP Standing Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, first extended cordial greetings to the Taiwanese compatriots and comrades present at the party and wished them a happy spring festival and good health. He also extended spring festival greetings to all the compatriots on the island of Taiwan and to Taiwanese compatriots on the mainland and overseas.

Ulanhu said: "On festive occasions, we think of our dear ones far away even more." As we happily celebrate the spring festival, we miss all the more our compatriots on Taiwan, who are separated from us by only a strip of water. The mainland and Taiwan are of the same ancestry and are bound by deep feelings of kinship. We must accomplish the sacred cause of reunifying the motherland. This is a great task for the people of all nationalities throughout the country, including the people of all nationalities on Taiwan, during the 1980's.

He said: The letter of spring festival greetings from the CPPCC National Committee to compatriots on Taiwan expressed the warm greetings and deep feelings of all the democratic parties, patriotic personages of all circles and the people of all nationalities throughout the country for the 17 million Taiwanese compatriots, our own flesh and blood, on this traditional happy festival time for our nation. We support the patriotic and democratic movement of our Taiwanese compatriots. We firmly oppose the "two Chinas" concept and the "independence of Taiwan." The Taiwanese authorities should conform to the historical trend of the times and take the patriotic road to reunification. Our great Chinese nation brooks no schism. Our great motherland will certainly be reunified.

Comrade Ulanhu said: Our policy of respecting the realities on Taiwan and striving to reunify the motherland by peaceful means is in complete accord with the long-range interests of the people of Taiwan. Only when the motherland is reunified can the people on Taiwan be assured of their political rights and economic interests. Only by relying on the motherland can the people on Taiwan have a bright and happy future.

Comrade Ulanhu continued: We believe the Taiwan League and Taiwanese compatriots living on the mainland surely will play a more important role in and make a greater contribution to the cause of the reunification of the motherland. The party was arranged jointly by the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and the league's Beijing branch.

On behalf of the General Office and Beijing branch of the Taiwan League, Cai Xiao, chairman of the Council of the General Office of the Taiwan League, wished a happy spring festival for all Taiwanese compatriots living in Beijing and a happy new year to all Taiwanese compatriots on the mainland. He wished the elders, brothers and sisters on the distant native island a happy new year and extended spring festival greetings to them.

Cai Xiao said: The achievement of the motherland's reunification through Taiwan's return to the motherland is a major task for us in the 1980's. Under the party Central Committee's unified leadership and in accordance with the guiding principle for solving the Taiwan problem set forth in the "message to compatriots on Taiwan" from the NPC Standing Committee, we must bring into full play our active role, unite all the forces that can be united, urge the Kuomintang authorities to accept the proposals of the Chinese Communist Party for the peaceful solution of the Taiwan problem, take the patriotic road of reunification and join in the common struggle for the sacred cause of the motherland's reunification.

Cai Xiao pointed out: Thus far, the Kuomintang authorities have refused to accept peace talks and have further intensified suppression of the patriotic and democratic movement of our Taiwanese compatriots. In December last year, using the pretext of the "Kaohsiung incident," they carried out another bloody suppression of Taiwanese compatriots and attempted to strangle the patriotic and democratic movement in vain. The Kuomintang authorities should immediately stop making arrests and immediately release those innocent people taken into custody, while at same time they should guarantee their personal safety and restore their freedom. We firmly support the democratic movement on the island of Taiwan for patriotism and reunification, and we will march side by side with them in struggling for Taiwan's early return to the embrace of the motherland. We extend warm sympathies to the non-Kuomintang figures and masses innocently persecuted by the Kuomintang authorities and their families.

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Cai Xiao expressed his firm belief that as long as we unite under the great banner of patriotism and continue to work hard for Taiwan's return to the motherland and for the country's reunification, we assuredly will be able to hold this kind of party on our beloved native island of Taiwan. We will be able to warmly receive compatriots from the mainland in our own homes together with our families to celebrate a happy spring festival together.

At the party, Taiwanese compatriots emotionally presented literary and artistic items which they created. These items were full of Taiwan's native characteristics and expressed the Taiwanese people's longing for their motherland and their strong desire for reunification. Also present at the party were responsible persons of the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, various democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and various mass organization.

WANG ZHEN, JI PENGFEI ATTEND STATE COUNCIL PARTY

OW160055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1806 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 14 Feb--The General Office of the State Council this afternoon held a spring festival reception at the conference hall in honor of the State Council's counsellors and some of the personnel of the Central Research Institute of Culture and History. This was a festive occasion at which the elderly counsellors and institute personnel joyfully exchanged festive greetings and talked freely about the situation at home and abroad.

Vice Premier Wang Zhen and Ji Pengfei, vice premier and concurrently secretary general of the State Council, shook hands with Liu Yi, deputy director of the State Council and concurrently director of the Counsellors Office of the State Council, and other counsellors and institute personnel who attended the reception, extending festive greetings and praising them for their achievements of the past year. Vice Premiers Wang Zhen and Ji Pengfei encouraged the counsellors and institute personnel not only to strive to become activists themselves for promoting the four modernizations, but also to urge their own children and grandchildren to make new contributions to the four modernizations and the great cause of motherland reunification. The reception was also attended by Wu Qingtong, Zheng Siyuan, Li Buxin, Fang Zhida, Cai Xiao and responsible personnel from the various departments concerned.

KANG KEQING, WANG SHOUDAO ATTEND CPPCC SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY

OW170111 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] On the evening of 14 February the CPPCC National Committee sponsored a get-together in celebration of the first spring festival of the 1980's. Among the CPPCC members who attended the evening gathering, there were many veterans of the democratic revolution and elder scientists and professors who have served the country and the Chinese people over the past several decades. Although they are old, they came to the gathering with their families in a jubilant mood. Some of them enjoyed the music and drank coffee, others played bridge or the game of go and there were still others who watched movies or danced to soft music. The committee members, who have been friends for years, enjoyed a most happy evening at the party.

Dong Qiwu, member of the National CPPCC Standing Committee, said: "This is the first spring of the 1980's, and I am very happy. Our country has undergone a tremendous change, becoming better than ever before. The future of our motherland is very bright and our country will definitely become prosperous and powerful." Also attending the evening gathering were Kang Keqing and Wang Shoudao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, and others.



I. 15 Feb 80

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PRC  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REGULATIONS FOR AWARDING ACADEMIC DEGREES ANNOUNCED

OW141149 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Apparent text of regulations for awarding academic degrees, adopted by the 13th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th NPC on 12 February 1980]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Feb--The PRC regulations for awarding academic degrees:

Article 1

The regulations are hereby formulated to promote the training of specialized scientists, to raise academic levels in various branches of learning and to promote the development of education and scientific undertakings in our country in order to meet the requirements of socialist modernization.

Article 2

All citizens with the required academic qualifications who support the leadership of the CCP and the socialist system may apply for corresponding degrees in accordance with the provisions of the regulations.

Article 3

The academic degrees are classified as the degrees of bachelor, master and doctor.

Article 4

College graduates who excel in study and meet the following academic standards are awarded bachelor's degrees: 1. grasping well the basic theories, professional knowledge and basic skill of the academic subjects they have studied; and 2. having the fundamental ability to engage in scientific research or to perform professional or technical work.

Article 5

Postgraduates in institutions of higher learning or scientific research institutes or those with equivalent qualifications who pass an examination for a master's degree, satisfy examiners in an oral test on a written thesis and meet the following academic standards are awarded master's degrees: 1. substantially grasping the basic theories and systematic, professional knowledge of the academic subjects they have studied; and 2. having the ability to engage in scientific research or to perform professional or technical work independently.

Article 6

Postgraduates in institutions of higher learning or scientific research institutes or those with equivalent qualifications who pass an examination for a doctorate degree, satisfy examiners in an oral test on a written dissertation and meet the following academic standards are awarded doctorates: 1. substantially and extensively grasping the basic theories and profound systematic and professional knowledge of the academic subjects they have studied; 2. having the ability to engage in scientific research independently; and 3. achieving creative results in science or special technology.

## Article 7

The State Council shall establish an academic degrees committee to guide the work of awarding academic degrees in the country. The academic degrees committee shall consist of the chairman, vice chairmen and other members. The chairman, vice chairmen and other members shall be appointed or removed by the State Council.

## Article 8

Institutions of higher learning authorized by the State Council shall award bachelor's degrees. Master's degrees and doctorates shall be awarded by those institutions of higher learning and scientific research institutes authorized by the State Council.

The list of institutions of higher learning and scientific research institutes (hereinafter referred to as degree-awarding units) that may award academic degrees and the list of branches of learning in which academic degrees may be awarded shall be submitted by the academic degrees committee to the State Council for approval and publication.

## Article 9

The degree-awarding units shall establish evaluation committees for academic degrees and dissertation committees.

Dissertation committees shall include relevant specialists from other units, and the committee members shall be selected and determined by the degree-awarding units concerned. The namelists of the members of the evaluation committees for academic degrees shall be submitted for approval by the degree-awarding units to the department responsible for the work. The department responsible for the work shall report the approved namelists of the members of the evaluation committees for academic degrees to the State Council for the record.

## Article 10

The dissertation committee shall be responsible for examining written theses for master's degrees or doctorates, organizing dissertations and deciding on whether or not a master's or doctorate degree should be awarded. The decision shall be made by secret ballot and with the approval of a two-third majority or more of the committee members. The decision shall be reported to the evaluation committee for academic degrees for examination.

The evaluation committee for academic degrees shall be responsible for examining and approving the namelist of bachelor's degree winners and for approving or disapproving the decision by the dissertation committee on the award of a master's or doctorate degree. The decision of approval or disapproval shall be made by secret ballot and with the approval of the majority of the committee members. The namelist of those who are to be awarded master's or doctorate degrees shall be reported to the academic degrees committee of the State Council for the record.

## Article 11

After its evaluation committee for academic degrees has decided to award academic degrees, a degree-awarding unit shall issue corresponding certificates to the academic degree winners.



## Article 12

As for postgraduates in institutions of higher learning and scientific research institutes that are not authorized to award academic degrees, they, with recommendations from their institutions, may apply to nearby degree-awarding units for the award of academic degrees. They shall be awarded corresponding degrees if their applications are approved by the degree-awarding units after examination, if they satisfy examiners in an oral test on a written thesis and if they meet the academic standards as stipulated in the regulations.

## Article 13

With recommendations from relevant specialists and the approval of degree-awarding units, those who have authored important writings or have made important inventions, discoveries or developments in science or special technology may directly participate in an oral test on a written dissertation for the doctorate degree without passing a written examination. Those who have passed an oral test on a written dissertation shall be awarded a doctorate degree.

## Article 14

Outstanding scholars and noted social activists at home and abroad who are nominated by degree-awarding units may be awarded an honorary doctorate degree with the approval of the academic degrees committee of the State Council.

## Article 15

Foreign students studying in our country and foreign scholars engaged in research here may apply for academic degrees. They may be awarded corresponding degrees provided they meet the academic standards as stipulated in the regulations.

## Article 16

When an institution or academic organization that is not empowered to award academic degrees has a differing view on a decision or resolution concerning the award of academic degrees, it may raise an objection with the degree-awarding unit or the academic degrees committee of the State Council. The degree-awarding unit and the academic degrees committee of the State Council should study and handle the objection.

## Article 17

When a degree-awarding unit discovers that someone has won an academic degree by fraud or through cheating, in gross violation of the provisions in the regulations, it may revoke his or her degree after reconsideration by its evaluation committee for academic degrees.

## Article 18

When a degree-awarding unit is ascertained as being unable to maintain the academic level for academic degrees it is authorized to award, the State Council may suspend or revoke its right to award academic degrees.

## Article 19

The measures for implementing the regulations shall be formulated by the academic degrees committee of the State Council, and they shall be submitted to the State Council for approval.

## Article 20

These regulations will enter into effect on 1 January 1981.

RENMIN RIBAO OUTLINES CLASS STRUGGLE AMONG PEOPLE

HK140934 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 80 p 5 HK

[Article by Zhang Xuebin: "On Class Struggle Among the People"]

[Text] At present a discussion has developed in the theoretical circles on whether or not there is class struggle at the present stage among the people in China. I think that this question must be clarified. Now, I will give my own view on the common points, focal points and divergent points of this discussion and contention:

## I. The Common Point in the Contention

1. The contenders acknowledge that at the present stage the exploiting class has already been abolished as a class in China.
2. The contenders acknowledge that there is still class struggle in China.
3. The contenders acknowledge that class struggle has a reflection and impact among the people.
4. The contenders acknowledge that there is a struggle between the proletarian world outlook and the exploiting class world outlook among the people.

## II. The Focal Points of Contention

1. Are all class struggles the struggles of one class against another?
2. Are all class struggles in China at present contradictions between the enemy and ourselves?

## III. The Divergent Points in the Contention

A. One viewpoint believes that at the present stage there is no class struggle among the people in China. Their reasons are:

1. Class struggle is a struggle between classes with basically opposing interests. Since the national bourgeoisie no longer exists in China, to continue to talk about class struggle among the people is to go against the basic concept of Marxism.
2. Class struggle is entirely equal to the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves. Therefore to say that there is class struggle among the people will lead to the enlarging of class struggle.

B. Another view believes that there is at present class struggle among the people in China. Their reasons are:

1. The class struggle among the people we used to talk about in the past mainly referred to the struggle between the laboring people and the national bourgeoisie.
2. The class struggle among the people we are talking about today is a unique form of class struggle unprecedented in history or a class struggle without the exploiting class.
3. In negating the class struggle among the people we are subjectively trying to avoid enlarging class struggle, but actually we are enlarging it because we have enlarged the struggle among the people into a contradiction between the enemy and ourselves.

#### IV. Several Problems Put Forward

1. If we take class struggle merely as a struggle between opposing classes, then is it not self-contradictory that the acknowledgement that class struggle still exists at present in China is made at the same time as the acknowledgement that the exploiting class has already been abolished as a class in China?
2. The comrades negating the existence of class struggle among the people hold "the present class struggle is a contradiction between the enemy and ourselves." If the moment class struggle is mentioned it becomes a contradiction between the enemy and ourselves, will this **not easily** lead to the same disastrous road taken by Stalin in eliminating the opposition?
3. The comrades negating the existence of class struggle among the people nevertheless also acknowledge that "there is a certain connection between the present class struggle and the contradiction among the people, and moreover, they are often intermingled." Is this kind of intermingling abstract and empty or is it concrete and honest?
4. The comrades negating the existence of class struggle among the people hold: "If the reflection and impact of class struggle are also regarded as class struggle, then the conclusion can only be that "class struggle 'constantly' and 'always' exists, and we must still take class struggle as the key link." Is it not possible that the talk of the reflection and impact of class struggle among the people may be taken as class struggle existing "constantly" and "always"? In order to avoid taking class struggle as the key link, would it be better not to mention even the "reflection" and "impact" of class struggle among the people?

#### V. Closing Remarks

We can arrive at this conclusion: Negating class struggle among the people can easily lead to an enlarging of class struggle.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, some of the movements have turned many of the contradictions among the people into contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. This enlarging of class struggle is not because we theoretically acknowledge class struggle among the people, but precisely because we have gone against this theory in practice. This is a fact no one can deny. Now that we have tasted enough of the suffering of enlarging class struggle, we are not trying to negate the fact of class struggle among the people. We must pay special attention to using the method of dealing with contradictions among the people in solving the problems of class struggle.

I. 19 Feb 80

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PRC  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHEN YUN'S ARTICLE ON 'CRITERION OF COMMUNIST'

OW101442 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

["Text" of article "Criterion of a Communist" written by Chen Yun in 1939 and carried by the first issue of **PARTY LIFE** in 1980, which was recently published by the Shanghai People's Publishing House]

[Text] Shanghai, 9 Feb--Criterion of a Communist, by Chen Yun

The editor's note to **PARTY LIFE** reads as follows:

"Criterion of a Communist" was a section of an essay, "How To Be a Communist," written by Comrade Chen Yun on 30 May 1939. This article by Comrade Chen Yun is very well written. It is still worth reading and highly educational. We republish this article with Comrade Chen Yun's concurrence and after he made minor revisions for our readers to study. (end of editor's note)

(Begin regular script) I. **Fight to the End For the Cause of Communism** (end regular script)

The Communist Party is a political party that fights for the complete liberation of mankind and for the cause of communism and the proletariat. Therefore, a communist who is willing to dedicate himself to the cause of communism should not only fight for the cause of communism, but also foster a revolutionary outlook on life to fight to the end for the realization of communism. However, how can one foster and adhere to one's own outlook on life? First of all, one must understand the laws governing the historical development of human society and firmly believe that a communist society will definitely be realized. That is to say, a communist should deeply understand the historical status and the role of the proletariat in society, understand the interests and the cause of liberation for the proletariat, and fully realize the policies and aim of the Communist Party and its party members for the near future--from his class awareness, his actual revolutionary tempering and his accomplishments in the study of Marxism. Only in this way will it be possible for him to determine his own outlook on life and fight to the end for the realization of his faith. At the same time, every member of the Chinese Communist Party should fully realize that the revolution in China goes through a course of protracted arduous struggles. On the tortuous and dangerous revolutionary path, the revolutionaries must withstand hardships over a protracted period and go through twists and turns, and at each crucial moment, there is a possibility that they may be sacrificed. Therefore, each communist must not only firmly believe that communism will definitely come about, but also demonstrate the determination of fearing neither sacrifices nor hardships and of fighting to the end for the cause of liberation of the working class, the Chinese nation and the Chinese people.

(Begin regular script) II. **Put the Interests of the Revolution Above Everything Else** (end script)

Our party is a political party which regards the complete liberation of the proletariat in China, the whole Chinese nation and the Chinese people and the establishment of a communist society as its **life work**. Therefore, the interests of the nation and the people conform with the interests of the party. Communists are fighters who fight for the cause of communism under the leadership of the party. Therefore, the interests of the party members conform with the interests of the nation, the people and the party.



Every party member must remain boundlessly loyal to the nation, to the revolution, to his own class and to the party; and he must subordinate his personal interests to the interests of the nation and the revolution, to those of his own class and to those of the party. However, there is the possibility that a party member's personal interests may not conform with those of the party in doing work for the revolution and the party. At that time, every party member must rely on his boundless loyalty to the revolution and to the party to resolutely sacrifice his personal interests, and subordinate himself to the interests of the revolution and the party as a whole. Every party member must give top priority to the interests of the revolution and the party and handle all personal issues by following the principle of placing the interests of the revolution and the party above everything else. He should not place his personal interests above the interests of the revolution and the party.

The interests of the revolution and the party should be placed above everything else. This is not empty talk. The party not only demands that party members understand this, it also particularly demands that every party member resolutely and unswervingly implement this in tackling each specific issue in actual deeds and in daily life. Only when there are members within the party who will sacrifice everything for the interests of the revolution and party, will it be possible to insure that the party will triumphantly accomplish the revolution.

(Begin regular script) III. Abide by Party Discipline and Strictly Keep Party Secrets  
(end regular script)

The party's experience in struggle during the past 18 years has proven that discipline guarantees implementation of the party line. In the past, due to our efforts to overcome the Chen Tuxiu line, the Li Lisan line, the Zhang Guotao line and other erroneous lines and various sabotage activities, we have insured the implementation of the party's revolutionary tasks during various periods, the establishment of the present national united front against Japanese aggression and progress in the war against Japan. Therefore, the party should persistently abide by this kind of discipline. Only by doing so will it be possible to "achieve unity within the whole party, overcome new difficulties and win fresh victories." (resolution adopted by the plenary session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee) Therefore, it is the duty of a communist to resolutely and consciously abide by party discipline. He should not only struggle against all trends which undermine party discipline, but should also attach importance to struggle against his own words and deeds which violate discipline and play an exemplary role in observing party discipline. One does not observe party discipline by merely stating at a meeting or before the masses that he supports the party line or by merely raising his hand to agree with such a line. This action alone is not enough. A fine communist, who truly abides by discipline in a conscious manner, should demonstrate that he himself is a model in resolutely abiding by the party's iron discipline by tracking each specific issue in actual deeds and in his daily life. The increase of revolutionary strength and the rise of the Communist Party's prestige have forced enemy agents, traitors and anticommunist elements to redouble their efforts to undermine the Communist Party. Therefore, the importance of keeping secrets has not gone unemphasized in party work. On the contrary, the party should step up its own efforts to keep secrets, enforce discipline in keeping secrets and struggle against the trend of undermining and neglecting the work of keeping party secrets. The party should point out that in some localities today the local party headquarters even believe that the work of keeping party secrets can be neglected under present circumstances. This is very dangerous. All party members should not forget the experience and lessons of blood, with party members suffering sacrifices for many years due to their negligence in keeping party secrets.

To maintain strength in fighting the war of resistance against Japan and to insure the triumphant development of the cause of the revolution and the party, all party members must maintain high political vigilance, strictly abide by the discipline of keeping party secrets and struggle against all the dangerous tendencies which ignore and undermine the work of keeping party secrets. Any incident within the party which is not to be made public should not be mentioned outside the party. Anything secret which does not need to be mentioned to certain party members should not be casually dismissed among such party members. Disciplinary actions must be taken against those who undermine the work of keeping party secrets to the point of expulsion from the party.

(Begin regular script) IV. Be Dauntless in Implementing the Party's Decisions (end regular script)

A communist must not think that he has already fulfilled his duty by verbally supporting party decisions. His duty is to resolutely implement these decisions and carry out such decisions in actual work. In carrying out party decisions, one will inevitably encounter some setbacks and difficulties. Communists must be dauntless and indomitable in overcoming these difficulties. It is absolutely impermissible to feel dejected and apathetic in work and adopt the attitude of a wage earner in doing party work. The Chinese revolution is a cause of arduous struggles over a protracted period. One of the special features of the Chinese Communist Party is that the party is imbued with the work style of fearing no difficulty and of making sacrifices in fighting. As a member of the Chinese Communist Party, one must display the spirit of arduous struggle and carry forward and bring into full play the fine traditions of the party. Communists must not only remain loyal to party decisions in their day-to-day work, they must also remain loyal to the revolution and to party decisions in time of difficulty and at the moment when one's fate hangs in the balance. They must remain loyal to the revolution and to party decisions, either with the party's supervision or without the party's supervision. They must persistently implement party decisions not only in time of victory but also in time of setbacks. Only when one is imbued with this steadfast and dauntless heroic spirit, is one qualified to call himself a good communist.

The working class and the masses will make heavier demands on our party members as the party's political influence becomes more extended and it becomes more prestigious. Because a member of the advanced elements is a Communist Party member and is believed by the masses, the masses place special demands on him. The masses often measure our party by the actions of party members. Therefore, party members must always and everywhere and in everything they do make a good influence on the nonparty masses to make them believe and respect our party even more.

The party's sixth plenary session [of the Sixth CCP Central Committee] calls on all party members to play an exemplary vanguard role in the national liberation war: "Communists in the Eight Route and New Fourth Armies should set an example in fighting bravely, carrying out orders, observing discipline, doing political work and fostering internal unity and solidarity. In their relations with friendly parties and armies, communists should take a firm stand of unity and solidarity, uphold the program of the united front and set an example in carrying out the tasks of resistance; and they should be true in word and resolute in deed, free from arrogance and sincere in consultations and cooperation with friendly parties and armies, and they should be models in inter-party relations within the united front. Every communist engaged in government work should set an example of absolute integrity, of freedom from favoritism in making appointments and of hard work for little remuneration. Every communist working among the masses should be their friend and not a boss over them, an indefatigable teacher and not a bureaucratic politician. At no time and under no circumstances should a communist place his personal interests first; he should subordinate them to the interests of the nation and of the masses. Hence, selfishness, slacking, corruption, seeking the limelight, and so on are most contemptible; while selflessness, working with all one's energy, wholehearted devotion to public duty, and hard work without complaint will command respect."

Every communist should actively respond to this call as a truly exemplary party member in his daily life and in what he actually does. The exemplary role of Communist Party members is also manifested in their serious stand with regard to the interests of the revolution. They should steadfastly adhere to their own stand in all causes for the country and the people. They must not allow their stand to be shaken by any threat or lure. Whoever abandons the stand of the revolution and the party disqualifies himself as a communist.

In the history of the Chinese Communist Party, there have been countless exemplary party members who were undaunted by repeated setbacks under difficult circumstances in the struggle for the communist cause and who showed matchless loyalty to the party and the revolution despite all kinds of threats and lures. Tens of thousands of outstanding party members and party leaders have heroically sacrificed themselves at the battlefield, on execution grounds and in prisons. They have demonstrated the supreme integrity of outstanding children of the Chinese nation before the whole world and the laboring people throughout China. Their lives of great achievements will shine forever. They are models for all revolutionaries. Our party members should not only revere them but should also learn from them.

(Begin regular script) VI. Study (end regular script)

A revolutionary cause is a great and arduous kind of work. China's revolutionary circumstances and revolutionary movements in particular are extremely complicated and constantly changing. Yet the Communist Party, which is leading the revolution, has a revolutionary theory that has been able to take hold of every great revolutionary movement and guide it toward victory in changing and complicated circumstances. Therefore, Communist Party members must be equipped with a revolutionary theory. Only then can they do good revolutionary work. Otherwise, they will lose their way in the complicated and constantly changing revolutionary circumstances, unable to find the orientation, unable to work independently and unable to correctly carry out the party's tasks and decisions. Therefore, every Communist Party member must always and everywhere study while working and strive to raise his political and cultural level, increase his revolutionary knowledge and cultivate his political vision.

Under current circumstances, what should we study?

1. Our party is a Marxist-Leninist fighting party. First of all, we should study Marxist-Leninist theories, because only then can we become really capable Communist Party members with a strong party spirit. We are to learn the Marxist-Leninist spirit and the stand and method of Marx and Lenin in studying problems, and we are not dogmatists.
2. We should study Chinese history, current events and the political situation. Otherwise, we will be unable to set the tasks and methods of current revolutionary work.
3. We should study military knowledge and military techniques, particularly guerrilla warfare. Today, "militarization of party members" has become the whole party's fighting slogan.
4. Party members whose cultural level is low must first of all undergo a long period of training to learn to read and to read books and newspapers in order to raise their cultural level. Only by raising their cultural level can they achieve greater political progress.



5. It is particularly important that every Communist Party member should study while doing practical work and learn from the masses all the time and wherever they are. All the experience and lessons gained in practical work and in mass struggle are the best textbooks for us to study.

Self-criticism is a valuable education weapon of Communist Party members. Modestly accepting criticism by the party is an essential condition for a party member to make progress. A good Communist Party member must sincerely and happily accept and understand every criticism by the party in order to correct his own mistakes. The enemy of study is one's own complacency or unwillingness to study. We oppose the tendency to feel "self-important" and to claim to be "brilliant" and oppose party members who are unwilling to study or have no confidence in learning. A Communist Party member can rarely have an opportunity to study in classrooms for a long period. Therefore, he must be good at finding time to study on his own while engaged in busy practical work. This is only possible with a persistent spirit. The Communist Party members' slogan is "study, study and again study." The whole party should warmly respond to the slogan of the sixth plenary session: "Have an insatiable desire to learn ourselves, and teach others with tireless zeal!" Only when one possesses the above-mentioned six qualifications will one deserve to be called a fine communist and not sully the great and honorable title of party member.

#### ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO CONTINUES SERIES ON CURRENT SITUATION

##### 7 Feb Article

HK140920 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 7 Feb 80 p 1 HK

[Unattributed article: "Four Prerequisites for the Realization of the Four Modernizations--the Third in a Series of Talks on the Situation and Tasks"]

[Text] Last time we talked about the three important matters in the 1980's and stressed the point that the four modernizations are the most important of all. Next, we come to the question of how to insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations. At a New Year's tea party hosted by the CPPCC National Committee on New Year's Day, Comrade Deng Xiaoping raised four points. He stated that, to realize the four modernizations, we must solve the following four questions--the four prerequisites for modernization: first, a firm political line to be upheld from beginning to end; second, political stability and unity; third, the pioneering spirit of plain living and hard struggle; fourth, a force of cadres who uphold the socialist road and have professional knowledge and ability. Naturally, these are not all the prerequisites for realizing the four modernizations. However, these four have generally summed up the kind of things we must do and pointed out the direction in which we can exert ourselves. Because young people are brave shock workers in the forefront of the struggle for modernization, we young people must take the lead in contributing to the realization of these four prerequisites.

#### First, We Must Firmly Implement the Political Line of the Party

What is the current political line of our party? In his National Day speech last year, Comrade Ye Jiangying put it very clearly: To unite the people of all nationalities and to utilize all positive factors so we can work with one heart and one mind and go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economic results in building a modern, powerful and socialist country, this is the general task of our general line now facing us. This constitutes the pivot of our political life and is also a long-term task.



This political line was laid down on the basis of the summary of historical experiences made by our party and of the ardent wishes of the entire nation as well as in accordance with the changed situation. It came into being after a very dear price had been paid. Ever since the founding of the PRC, there has been interference from the "left," particularly twists and turns in 1958. In 1964, our party put forward a grand program for building a powerful country with the four modernizations. However, the 10-year Great Cultural Revolution and the sabotage and interference by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" brought tremendous hardships for us, which led to disastrous results. Moreover, the difficulties have partly been due to our lack of experience in socialist revolution and construction, mistakes in providing guidance for our work and the fact that we never shifted the focus of our work to socialist construction. As a result, the superiority of socialism has not been given enough scope; the social productive forces have not been developing rapidly, steadily or proportionally enough; the gap between us and many countries in the world in the area of economic, scientific and technological development has been widening; and the people's livelihood has not been improved to a satisfactory degree. We must remember and try to benefit from the many lessons, painful or not, we learned in the past. We should be determined to unswervingly march forward along this line. This also requires our gaining a clearer understanding of the fact that the four modernizations are now the focus of our work. To build a powerful, modernized, socialist country, we have many tasks to fulfill and many things to do. These tasks are interdependent. For example, between the economic and educational fields, between the economic and scientific fields, and between the economic and political or legal fields, we cannot just attend to one field while neglecting others. Notwithstanding, in the final analysis, everything must revolve around the central task--economic construction. As long as we are clear about our goal, take concerted actions and concentrate our attention on the central task, we are certain to surmount all difficulties and forge ahead victoriously toward the four modernizations.

#### Second, We Must Consciously Maintain Political Stability and Unity

The experience of the past 20 years or so has proved that political stability and unity are indispensable prerequisites for doing well in implementing economic construction. The experience of the past year has also proven this. It is certainly not the case that the magnificent scheme of the four modernizations is just being put forward now. So why have we been unable to implement it for so long? One of the most important reasons was that everything was at sixes and sevens in our country in the past. During the Great Cultural Revolution in particular, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" threw the entire party, nation and people into confusion. The 10-year sabotage placed society in chaos, made the nation poor and blunted the people's will. Without political stability and unity, how can we all enjoy peace of mind and devote ourselves wholeheartedly to construction?

Since smashing the "gang of four," we have basically formed a political situation of stability and unity through 3 years of efforts. This situation was hard won. However, we should realize that we are still confronted with various unstable factors. For instance, the remnants of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" still exist in our organizations and minds. We should not underestimate this. There are newly emerging smash-and-grabbers. In addition, there are various gangs of hooligans, criminal elements, counterrevolutionary elements and enemy spies. There are also so-called "democrats" such as Wei Jingsheng and his like because the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has not been completely eliminated. Anarchy and ultraindividualism and so forth have also become unstable factors in the people's minds. All this stuff still finds support among certain people and adversely affects the healthy growth of the younger generation. While strengthening ideological and political work, the party and the state are consolidating the social legal system. To deal with the situation, various crimes should be firmly dealt with according to the law. If we are soft on criminal elements, we will jeopardize the interests of the majority of people and harm the overall situation of the modernization scheme.

We need stability and unity as well as liveliness. This does not mean we may stop promoting democracy and the implementation of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" while stressing stability and unity. On the contrary, we are exerting great efforts to create a political situation in which there is both centralism and democracy, discipline and freedom, unity and will, and personal peace of mind and liveliness. Such a political situation will be beneficial in arousing all active factors and promoting stability, unity and the progress of the four modernizations. In other words, unity, stability and liveliness are unified under our socialist system. Basically speaking, they are not and should not conflict with each other. Of course, during a certain period of time or in certain problems, liveliness, stability and unity will conflict with each other. What should we do then? We should display liveliness provided that stability and unity are not hampered. Only by doing so can we advance in an orderly way. Our CYL members and revolutionary youths should attach importance to the overall situation and promote the maintenance of stability and unity. They should take the lead in abiding by discipline and law and consciously resist those words and deeds which cause turmoil. We must have a clear-cut stand to fight against people and acts that undermine stability and unity.

### Third, We Must Continue To Promote the Pioneering Spirit of Hard Struggle

The socialist construction of the past 30 years has laid a certain foundation--the position for our further advance. However, we must realize that our country is a large one with a vast population and a backward economy. The level of the development of our productive forces is very low and our culture, science and technology are still backward. All these peculiarities determine that we should work hard in the next 20 years to build our country into a Chinese-type modern socialist power and to catch up with the level of the developed countries.

The pioneering spirit of hard struggle is a basic proletarian feature and a cherished revolutionary heritage. By promoting the spirit of hard struggle, we overthrew the three great mountains weighing on the backs of the Chinese people and built the new China during the period of democratic revolution. By promoting the spirit of hard struggle after liberation, we quickly recovered from the war and revived and developed the national economy. Today, we must similarly promote the spirit of hard struggle in achieving the four modernizations. Struggle brings hope, provides us with talent and gives rise to world-shaking changes. What we need to achieve the four modernizations is a basic pioneering spirit rather than empty talk. We need to practice what we preach and be "men of action" rather than make unnecessary comments and stand on the sidelines. We must summon the courage to face things head on rather than grumble. Our young people must cherish the spirit of committing themselves to the four modernizations, take the initiative to help solve the state's problems, properly handle the relationships between immediate and long-term interests and between individual and collective interests, and fight ceaselessly for the future of the socialist motherland.

### Fourth, We Must Strive To Be Revolutionaries Who Adhere to the Socialist Road and Who Have Professional Knowledge and Ability

To achieve the four modernizations, we must have a force of cadres who adhere to the socialist road and who have professional knowledge and ability. Party and state cadres must adhere to the socialist road, cherish basic Marxist-Leninist viewpoints and observe party discipline and state laws. Meanwhile, if we just adhere to the socialist road without learning something really useful, we will also not be able to achieve the four modernizations. No matter what posts we hold, we must have the necessary knowledge and ability and be both Red and expert. Being expert does not mean being Red. But Redness must be accompanied by expertise. [paragraph continues]

No matter what we are doing, if we know little or nothing about a job or harm the interests of the people and delay production and construction, we cannot claim to be Red. Can those "unqualified technicians," "unqualified scientists" and "unqualified managers" be relied upon to achieve the four modernizations? If they must be, then what should be done? The only way out is for them to learn and study hard. This is what the party demands of cadres at various levels. Young people represent the motherland's future and the nation's hope. They must especially seriously study and painstakingly do research to quickly become trained workers who are loyal to the socialist cause and who know their business.

The 1980's are an important era. On the new Long March, we have taken the first step of decisive significance. With the solid ice smashed, a path has been cut. The younger generation that is full of promise must be decisive, eliminate interferences and unswervingly take the realization of the four modernizations as the focus of their work and study program. As long as we adhere to the four prerequisites for the realization of the four modernizations and fight for them, the great mission with which we have been charged by history, the great goal of modernization, can surely be achieved under the leadership of the party.

#### 9 Feb Article

HK150610 Beijing ZONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 9 Feb 80 p 1 HK

[Unattributed article: "Party Leadership Is the Guarantee for the Victory of Our Cause--Fourth and Last in a Series of Talks on the Situation and Tasks"]

[Text] In the last two articles, we discussed the three important matters of the 1980's and the four prerequisites for the realization of the four modernizations. On the whole, the tasks before us are very arduous. To insure the fulfillment of these arduous but glorious tasks, we must uphold and improve the leadership of the party. To the vast number of CYL members and young people, this means strengthening one's sense of responsibility and safeguarding the leadership of the party.

We often talk about upholding the socialist road, upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The most important of these "four upholds" is upholding the leadership of the party. Our party is a party armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and is the force at the core in leading the socialist cause and exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat. Our party maintains flesh-and-blood ties with the masses. The history of China's socialist struggle tells us that the party cannot manage without the people and the people cannot manage without the party. At present, some young people are misled by the so-called democracy, liberty and human rights of the capitalist society; some are affected by the pernicious influence of anarchy; and some are going after extreme individualism. For this reason, they do not pay much attention to the leadership of the party and lack a sense of responsibility to it. What is the right attitude toward the party? Is it necessary to uphold the leadership of the party? Is it necessary to strengthen our sense of responsibility to the party? These are important questions which our young people must thrash out. They must not be vague on these matters.

From a historical point of view, our party is quite out of the ordinary. The CCP has a history of 58 years. Counted from the "May 4" movement, or the preparatory stage of the party, the time adds up to 60. During these 60 years, our party led the Chinese people through two stages. In the first stage--the 3 decades between 1919 and 1949--we won a great victory in the democratic revolution. In the second stage--the 3 decades between 1949 and 1979--we carried out socialist revolution and socialist construction on a grand and spectacular scale. [paragraph continues]



The hard facts of history have already proven that without the leadership of the CCP, modern China would have had nothing. We must not belittle our own party. When the "first party congress" was held in 1921, it was only attended by 13 delegates and our party only had some 70 members. By the time the "fourth party congress" was held, we had a membership of more than 900. As representatives of the 900-odd members of the CCP, Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai achieved cooperation with the then powerful Kuomintang and started the northern expedition. Later, due to the defection of the bureaucrat-capitalist class, the revolution failed. Our party organization suffered a great loss. Despite everything, we managed to survive 10 bloody years of the reign of terror and the encirclement and suppression mounted by a powerful army. We were able to embark victoriously on the Long March of 25,000 li which shook the whole world. Thanks to the party's leadership, the Chinese people finally founded the People's Republic of China after a hard struggle.

As it progressed, our party committed serious mistakes, but they were always rectified by the party and not by any other force. The "gang of four" was also smashed by our party, which represented the interests and demands of the people. This further points to the wisdom and greatness of our party. In the past, China was equated with "a tray of loose sand." But the division--with China carved up into spheres of influence--ended when our party was made the ruling party and the core of a force uniting the whole country. As long as our party's leadership and its political line are correct, we cannot only rally the whole party but the people throughout the country in achieving spectacular results. Many veterans of the revolution who have extensive experience know this relatively well. Last March, 89-year-old Comrade Xu Deheng joined the party. Touching on his experience with the party, this older man, who at the start of the "May 4" movement led the way in plunging into the revolutionary cause, said: "In July 1921, the Communist Party of China was born. This completely changed the Chinese revolution and put it on the road to victory. Otherwise, how could the militarists have been overthrown by relying solely on student demonstrations without the party-led armed worker-peasant struggle and without the united front that combined all revolutionary forces? Could imperialist influences have been thoroughly eliminated? No. My experience of 60 years in following the revolutionary road since the 'May 4' movement has also fully proven this." Now, when a small number of people in society are doubting the four basic principles, many old intellectuals have resolutely demanded to join the Communist Party. With tears in his eyes, Chinese Academy of Sciences Vice President Yan Jici, who recently joined the Communist Party, said at a party branch conference held to discuss his admission to the party that after several decades of observation he had at last come to the scientific conclusion: "Only with socialism can China be saved." This makes us see that the era's main trend is one of seeking progress, heading for brightness and developing confidence in party leadership. This historical trend cannot be resisted by anyone.

How are things currently going with our party? What is the state of the CCP itself after all, since it is the force leading the Chinese people's cause forward? Generally speaking, our party has undergone tremendous changes since the smashing of the "gang of four."

First, in accordance with the fundamental tenets of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought on building socialism, our party has laid down the general line and tasks for the current stage. It has restored and formulated a series of principles and policies. This was not done without effort. This became possible only after the summation of both our positive and negative experiences and after the downfall of the Lin Biao and "gang of four" anti-party clique. To judge whether a party is good or bad, we must first determine whether its political line is correct. Now that our party has a firm Marxist political line which is to be upheld from beginning to end, we can insure and promote the political and ideological unity of the entire party.



Second, our party has clarified a series of major issues concerning the distortion and adulteration of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought by the counterrevolutionaries, Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Leading comrades in the Central Committee have given many reports and our party's organs have published many important articles expounding relevant ideological and theoretical questions, including the question of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. All this has helped greatly to raise the entire party's ideological and theoretical level as compared with the situation 3 years ago.

Third, with the tasks of clearing the foundation of the factionalist setup of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and of distinguishing right from wrong concerning the political line, our party has incessantly shaken up leading bodies at various levels to enable party organizations to enhance their effectiveness in the role of a fighting bastion. Thus, it has further consolidated the leadership of the party.

Fourth, by integrating theory with practical work, our party has gradually restored and advanced the party's fine traditions and work style that were once so undermined by Lin Biao and the "gang of four". On the whole, the current general mood of our party is fundamentally different from that during the time when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran wild. It is much better than the mood during the time immediately following the fall of the "gang of four." There has been a remarkable improvement in the party's practice of seeking truth from facts, integrating theory with practice, unfolding criticism and self-criticism and maintaining close ties with the masses. It is precisely due to these improvements that the party has been enjoying much closer relations with the masses of people and is recovering its prestige. Our party is now more united and unified. Particularly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, party life has returned to normal. This is the trend we should see when we observe the party's style.

Of course, there are still many defects in the party's work style and we have failed to correct them rapidly in certain links. It is understandable that people have complaints about this. For example, certain leaders seek privileges for themselves and their family. Although there are few of these people, they have created a bad impression. If we fail to correct these unhealthy tendencies, the lofty prestige of the party among the masses will be impaired. However, we should realize that the whole party is now paying attention to them, with the party Central Committee continuously adopting effective measures to rectify these unhealthy tendencies: First, public opinion should be encouraged to criticize them in large and small meetings as well as in inner-party documents. The people should selectively expose certain leading cadres who seek privileges in newspapers and magazines. In doing so, we will be warning the whole party to be on guard against such wrongdoing. Second, the party disciplinary inspection committees at all levels have done a lot of work to rectify and handle problems concerning privileges. Third, the Discipline Inspection Committee of the central authorities has made decisions on matters such as the standards of inner-party life, the pay and conditions for senior cadres and so forth. Some of the measures have already been implemented. We should believe our party will be able to eliminate the germs contaminating its body.

In a word, judging the matter from both the historical and present viewpoints, we should firmly stick to the principle that China should be led by the Chinese Communist Party, and not by any other parties. China's socialist modernization should also be led by the Chinese Communist Party. This is a basic principle which must not be shaken at any time. Once it is shaken, China will retrogress and be thrown into confusion, and the four modernizations will not be realized. Proceeding from this belief, CYL organizations, CYL members and other young people should trust, support and love the party. We should also unite around the party, just as the yellow rings on the CYL flag encircle the five-pointed star. We should foster the following idea: When considering the future and fate of the party and state and whether the socialist four modernizations will be realized, every CYL organization, every CYL member and every young person should advance wherever the party points because the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party is the basic guarantee for all our victories.

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CLOSES; OFFICIALS NAMED

OW160215 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] The second meeting of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee closed on the afternoon of 12 February. The plenary session held on the afternoon of 12 February, adopted resolutions on establishing four commissions--election, political and judicial, finance and trade, and science and education--as well as a general office under the provincial people's congress Standing Committee for election work at municipal and county levels and environmental protection. The session also adopted decisions on further tightening up social order and on electing Zhang Jinfu and Gu Zhuoxin as additional deputies to the Fifth NPC. Comrade Gu Zhuoxin was elected chairman and Comrades Hu Kaiming and Huang Yan were elected vice chairmen of the election commission. The session also made decisions to appoint and remove personnel.

Present were Chairman Gu Zhuoxin and Vice Chairmen Li Shinong, Hu Kaiming, Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Yang Chengzong, Ying Yiquan, Yang Ming and Zhang Zuoyin of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress. Chen Yuanling, president of the provincial higher people's court; Liu Lianmin, chief procurator of the provincial People's procuratorate; and responsible persons of the provincial civil affairs bureau and election office attended the session as observers.

Speaking at the session, Chairman Gu Zhuxin said: We have conscientiously studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important report on the current situation and tasks. We have also listened to reports on election work at selected places in the two municipalities and three counties in Anhui, on preparations for elections this year, on environmental protection and on social order; we have conducted earnest discussions at the session. In conclusion, Comrade Gu Zhuoxin said: The work of the provincial people's congress is new to us. We must study, find out and sum up experience so that our work can gradually cope with the needs of the development of the situation.

Special Offices Filled

OW160146 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Namelist of appointments made by the Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee:

(Deng Zemin), director of the general office of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; (Luo Jiexiang), director of the office of the election commission under the Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Court Appointments

OW160147 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Namelist of appointments made by the Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee:

1. Vice Presidents of the Anhui Provincial Higher People's Court: (Hua Jincheng); (Qi Zhen); (Bu Yin), female; and (Wang Chengle).

2. Members of the judicial committee of the Anhui Provincial Higher People's Court: Chen Yuanliang; (Hua Jincheng); (Qi Zhen); (Bu Yin), female; (Wang Chengle); (Fan Long); (Lu Fan); and (Chen Tiantie).

## Procuratorate Appointments

OW160148 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Namelist of appointments made by the Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee:

1. Deputy chief procurators of the Anhui Provincial Procuratorate: (Li Rui), Li Penglin, (Wang Wenzhe), (Zhang Rudong) and (Zhao Baoxing).

2. Members of the Procuratorial Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Procuratorate: Liu Lianmin, (Li Rui), Li Penglin, (Wang Wenzhe), (Zhang Rudong), (Zhao Baoxing), (Wu Che), (Cui Rutai), (Du Huanan), (Liang Zhigao) and (Wang Ying), female.

ANHUI'S WAN LI, OTHERS ATTEND SPRING FESTIVAL GET-TOGETHER

OW152205 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] A spring festival get-together was held by the province's literary and art circles yesterday morning at the Jianghuai Theater in Hefei. Responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, Wan Li, Zhang Jinfu, Yang Weiping, (Lan Ganting), Lie Lianmin, Yu Guangmao, Cheng Guanghua, Ku Kaiming, Yuan Zhen, Wei Xinyi and Wei Jianzhang, as well as more than 1,000 people from provincial and municipal literary and art circles, gathered together to celebrate the spring festival.

Comrade (Liu Zhengwen), director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech on behalf of the Propaganda Department, the provincial culture bureau and the provincial federation of library and art circles. He extended festive greetings to the comrades of the literary and art circles and wished them a happy spring festival and good health. In his speech, Comrade (Liu Zhengwen) called on the comrades of the literary and art circles to conscientiously study and implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important report on the current situation and tasks ahead and to act in the spirit of Comrade Wan Li's speech in relaying the report, to clearly see the excellent situation and to have a clear understanding of the goal of our struggle in order to achieve unity in thinking, to march in unison, and to go all out and fight for the four modernizations. At the get-together, provincial and municipal literary and art workers performed interesting literary and art items, and a film was shown.

LIAO ZHIGAO SPEAKS ON FUJIAN AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

HK151016 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 13 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] At several provincial conferences on planning, imports and exports held on 4 February, Fujian Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Liao Zhigao pointed out: "To develop agriculture as quickly as possible, we must now lay stress on three aspects: 1.) it is necessary to regard agriculture as the foundation; 2.) rural people's communes must persist in 'the three-level system of ownership of production in the people's commune, with ownership by the production team as the basic form; and 3.) in the principle of production, it is essential to correctly implement the principles of 'taking grain as the key link and bringing about all-round development,' 'taking measures that are suitable to local conditions' and 'proper concentration.'"



Liao Zhigao said: "Agricultural production in Fujian continued to increase last year. The overall situation was very good. However, development was uneven. Production dropped in some counties, communes and brigades. We must find out the reasons for the uneven development and subjectively conduct serious investigations. We must practically and realistically sum up our experiences. We can then continue to advance." He said: "We must first adhere to the idea of taking agriculture as the foundation. If this idea is firmly established, we can increase production. If it is not firmly established and our energy is decentralized, production will drop. On the basis of the existing foundation, we must work hard, rely on our own efforts and develop industrial and agricultural production in Fujian. In particular, if we do a good job of agricultural production, the foundation for becoming rich can be solidly established."

"Second, increased agricultural production depends on whether or not we adhere to the socialist road and 'the three-level system of ownership of production in the people's commune, with ownership by the production team as the basic form.' If we adhere to these policies, production will increase; if we do not adhere to them or if we waver, production will be reduced. Some places now have the situation of dividing the fields for peasants and working alone. This is not socialism. Some other places have the situation of improperly splitting production teams and have held that the smaller the production team, the better. They have disordered the system of ownership. This is disadvantageous to the development of production."

"Third, we must persist in the correct principles of 'taking grain as the key link and bringing about all-round development,' 'taking such measures as are suitable to local conditions' and 'proper concentration.' We must understand the dialectical relations between grain and industrial crops, which promote each other. It is incorrect to grasp grain without grasping industrial crops. However, it is also incorrect to relax the grasping of grain production or indiscriminately expand the areas sown to industrial crops at the expense of grain fields. In other words, this principle does not advocate a single crop economy. At present, since we have insufficient grain, we must make rational arrangements for grain and industrial crop production and guarantee that a certain amount of area is sown to grain. On the basis of the existing areas sown to industrial crops, we must strengthen the management of diversified economy and strive to promote the per-mu yield. Meanwhile, we must also develop the sea and the mountains."

Liao Zhigao said: "In the method of leadership, we must be careful to avoid giving arbitrary and impracticable directions which confuse the people and cause production losses and great harm." He also demanded: "All places must attach importance to productive technology and scientific farming and do a good job of farmland capital construction."

#### JIANGSU HOLDS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE TO STRENGTHEN SOCIAL ORDER

OW190630 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Feb 80 OW

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee called a provincial conference on consolidating social order. The conference, held from 12-14 February, discussed and worked out measures to consolidate social order in a deepgoing way. Comrades at the conference earnestly studied Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks ahead as well as speeches made by other central leading comrades on maintaining social order. Comrade Hui Yuyu, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and governor of Jiangsu, gave a speech. Hong Peilin, vice governor and deputy director of the leading group in charge of political and judicial affairs, gave a report.



Comrades attending the conference unanimously held that to pursue the four modernizations it is necessary to have a situation of stability and unity and that without solid social order it would be impossible to safeguard stability and unity and make the four modernizations drive a success. They said: The four modernizations cannot be delayed for even one day. Therefore, we should be swift in consolidating social order. Realizing the heavy responsibility on their shoulders, comrades at the conference pledged to take a firm, no nonsense stand in their struggle against counterrevolutionaries and other types of criminals.

The conference discussed measures and steps for consolidating social order extensively by stressing the urban areas and by coordinating urban areas with the rural areas. The conference noted that it is necessary to publicize the legal system well in order to enable the broad masses to understand the law and to abide and uphold it in support of the political and judicial organs which enforce the law. This will turn the law into an effective weapon in combating lawbreaking and criminal activities. The conference emphasized that it is essential to organize classes on law enforcement as this is a good way to teach the lawbreakers to abide by the law. Efforts should be made to run these classes effectively. The conference stressed that public security and judicial organs must successfully carry out investigations to help solve criminal cases and must ruthlessly strike at criminals who engage in sabotage. To consolidate social order, it is necessary to combat and prevent crimes, to adopt both radical measures and temporary measures simultaneously and to coordinate punishment with reform in order to make the work a success. Steps should also be taken to carry out education and reform among lawbreakers and criminals, especially among juvenile delinquents.

#### XU JIATUN ADDRESSES NANJING FORUM ON TELEVISED EDUCATION

OW110244 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] A year has passed since the founding of Jiangsu Radio and Television University. To mark the occasion, more than 40 representatives of the university's teachers and students and of departments concerned held a forum in Nanjing on the afternoon of 8 February. After reviewing the university's achievements in the past year, the representatives pledged to redouble their efforts to run the university still better in the 1980's and to train more competent personnel for the four modernizations. Present were Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, and Gong Weizhen, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of Jiangsu. Also present were responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee's department of science and education as well as propaganda, the provincial scientific and technological commission, the provincial broadcasting administration, the provincial higher education bureau and the provincial trade union council, together with responsible persons of the university's branches in various prefectures and municipalities.

Comrade Fang Hui, deputy director of the provincial education bureau and superintendent of the Jiangsu Radio and Television University, presided over the forum. He said: Our university has recruited more than 18,600 students in its first year. We now have 14 branches and 744 classes for workers, cadres, teachers, and scientific and technological personnel. Under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee, the university's teachers and students have worked hard and received vigorous support from various circles in the past year. Teaching has been smooth and the students' achievements were rated relatively good. A decision has been made to recruit more students this coming June.

The forum was addressed by Comrade Xu Jiatun, who said: Operating radio and television universities meets the needs of the party, the country and the people. They have good prospects to meet the requirements of our four modernizations drive. Xu Jiatun called for efforts to train more competent personnel so they can attain the highest scientific and cultural level at minimum cost. He said that our television coverage should be further extended in the interests of expanding the scope of education through television. At the forum representatives of a number of educational institutions and the university's teachers and students exchanged experiences gained over the past year.

#### JIANGXI'S JIANG WEIQING MEETS INFANTRY SCHOOL LEADERS

HK100557 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] On 8 February, (Wang Linde), commandant of the infantry school of the Fuzhou PIA units, and Political Commissar (Dong Chao) paid a call on the provincial CCP committee and people's government. They were given a warm welcome by provincial CCP committee First Secretary Jiang Weiqing and Governor Bai Dongcai. In a speech, (Dong Chao) thanked the party, government and people of Jiangxi for their support and assistance for the infantry school. Jiang Weiqing and Bai Dongcai in turn thanked the school for its support for local work.

#### JIANGXI POLITICAL COMMISSAR HELPS PIA SOLVE PROBLEMS

HK070216 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] "Recently, Jiangxi Military District Political Commissar Zhang Lixiong led a work team to a certain regiment located in a hilly area in southern Jiangxi to investigate and find out the situation of the unit's work after the shift of the party's focus, and help them to solve their problems. Comrade Zhang Lixiong grasped the strengthening of the building of leadership groups at all levels and of the cadre force as the keypoint issue in his investigation work." After he had seriously analyzed the situation of the leadership groups in the regiment, talked individually with each of the regiment's leaders and listened to the responses of the cadres and fighters, he understood: The regiment has already overcome a number of difficulties despite the fact that they are scattered in many places and shoulder important and complicated tasks. However, some problems still exist. They still lag in some ways in building a modernized revolutionary army. Therefore, Comrade Zhang Lixiong held an enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the regimental CCP committee, which summed up experiences and lessons, actively launched criticism and self-criticism, formulated practicable improvement measures and strengthened unity and devotion to the revolutionary cause.

Comrade Zhang Lixiong examined the training of some companies, seriously pointed out problems and asked the unit to pay attention to the existing problems, including some common questions. Through examination and talks with various units, Comrade Zhang Lixiong learned that some of the cadres and fighters still had only a vague understanding of the shift of work focus and the discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. Therefore, in meetings, group discussions and individual talks with the fighters he cited his own knowledge and understanding to popularize the correct concepts. He answered all questions in order to enable the members of the unit to enhance awareness of implementing the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and the four basic principles.

Zhang Lixiong was concerned about the production of the unit and encouraged them to improve their skills. He also taught them to link personal interests with the interests of the state and to continue using the PIA's good tradition of arduous struggle amid difficulties. He also proposed giving substantial help to comrades who encountered difficulties in their daily life.

## JIEFANG RIBAO ON NEED FOR REVOLUTIONARY STEADFASTNESS

HK140915 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 80 p 1 HK

[Commentator's Article: "The Four Modernizations Require Revolutionary Firmness"]

[Text] We have already entered the 1980's--the crucial years for the realization of the four modernizations. During these extraordinary years, we must fulfill the following three tasks: 1) continue to oppose hegemonism in international affairs and maintain world peace; 2) continue to work hard for the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and for the great cause of reunifying the motherland; and 3) strengthen our economic construction and develop the four modernizations. The core of the above-mentioned three tasks is to push the four modernizations forward. In the past when we fought revolutionary wars, we stressed the importance of revolutionary steadfastness. Later when we carried out construction, we also stressed the importance of revolutionary steadfastness. Today, when the people throughout the country are marching toward the four modernizations, we should also emphasize the importance of revolutionary steadfastness.

Revolutionary steadfastness is an extremely valuable quality we Chinese communists have perfected for achieving our historical mission. It is also the guarantee for the continued success of our revolution and construction. During the difficult period in Jinggangshan, did we firmly believe that a single spark could start a prairie fire or did we suffer the misgiving of "how long can the Red flag fly?" At the crucial moment of the defeat during the fifth battle against encirclement and suppression and the serious damage caused by Wang Ming's "leftist" line to the party and the revolution, did we persevere in a Long March to the north or did we doubt, waver and even run away? At the critical moment of the Japanese invasion and when the fate of the nation hung in the balance, did we persist in a war of resistance or did we preach "the war of resistance will result in national subjugation" and practice national capitulation? When the Kuomintang under Chiang Kaishek mobilized an army of 8 million men for an all out civil war, did we firmly believe that millet plus rifles could overthrow the Chiang Dynasty or did we become frightened out of our wits and afraid to carry the revolution through to the end? During the difficult years in the early 1960's when the country was beset by serious national calamities and when the Soviet Khrushchev clique broke their promise and recalled their specialists, did we work hard with a will to make the country strong, rely on our own efforts and meet problems head on or did we become pessimistic and submit to social imperialist pressure? The militant course over the decades has informed us that every round of victory in the revolution had been won by the indomitable courage, firm determination and revolutionary steadfastness of all party members, revolutionary fighters and people in overcoming difficulties and obstacles under the leadership of the party. At present, we are embarking on a new Long March. This is a great revolution, which in a certain sense will be more extensive, profound and even more complicated and arduous than those before. It will require all revolutionaries to further polish their revolutionary steadfastness, bring their indomitable spirit into play, overcome all difficulties and score new victories.

In short, our communist revolutionary steadfastness is primarily to struggle unremittingly to realize the correct political line of the party under any condition. What is our present political line? It is to unite with the people of various nationalities throughout the country, bring all positive factors into play, with one heart and mind, go all out, aim high and build a strong and modern socialist country with greater, faster, better and more economic results. [paragraph continues]



We must be resolute at present and, barring a large-scale foreign invasion of our country, always struggle to realize this political line and not be distracted by any interference. Even if war should break out, we must continue the four modernizations after the fighting is over. Therefore, the criterion for whether our comrades have revolutionary steadfastness depends on whether they now have the lofty aspirations of going in for the four modernizations, the tenacious spirit of dedicating themselves to the four modernizations and the confidence in the certain success of realizing the four modernizations. The happy thing is that since the smashing of the "gang of four," most cadres and people have been jubilant and full of confidence over the blueprint for the four modernizations drawn up by the CCP Central Committee. They are also working hard in high spirits at their various stations. However, there are also some comrades who do not share this view. These comrades see the many difficulties and problems we currently have. They see that the economic development in the 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic has been far from ideal, that the people's standards of living is still rather low, that many shortcomings in our economic system still exist and that productivity is not high. They see that some of our leadership departments are dilatory and seriously affected by bureaucratism and that some of our party members also go in for privileges and improper work styles. They therefore become pessimistic and disappointed and have no confidence in the future realization of the four modernizations. Consequently, they have misgivings about whether the socialist system is superior and whether the party is able to lead the four modernizations. Some people have also called this a "crisis of faith." Evidently, if we do not seriously analyze, study and solve this "crisis of faith" problem, we shall not be able to discuss working with one heart and one mind or the confident carrying out of the four modernizations.

Are we still faced with many difficulties and problems? We should say yes. However, how should we correctly deal with these difficulties and problems? Should we, first of all, reaffirm the favorable situation in the past 3 years since the smashing of the "gang of four" and the tremendous achievements of bringing order out of chaos and simultaneously refuse to sidestep existing difficulties and problems? There should be no doubt that we should adopt the former stand and method in dealing with the problems and seizing the situation. We must realize that since the smashing of the "gang of four" 3 years ago, fundamental changes have taken place in the situation within the party, in our leading bodies and in our ideological line. These three fundamental changes are extremely extraordinary and should not be underestimated. It is precisely because of them that our party's democratic life is on the right path; that a large number of cases in which people were wronged, misjudged and framed have been rehabilitated and that we have been able to smoothly shift the focus of our work. It is exactly because of these three fundamental changes that we have been able to rapidly develop and recover China's national economy from the verge of total collapse, win initial successes in the first campaign for the realization of the four modernizations and improve the livelihood of the broad masses of peasants and a considerable number of workers. It is exactly because of these three fundamental changes that we have won a series of major victories in foreign affairs that have filled people with enthusiasm. Only if we recall the kind of political turmoil and economic recession during the 10 years when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were in power will we definitely realize that the achievements in the past 3 years have been tremendous and that such a favorable situation is not easy to achieve. This is the main trend of the current situation. Naturally we indeed still have many difficulties and problems, some of which are fairly serious. However, we are advancing, and these difficulties and problems are minor issues on our road of advance. It would be incorrect if we do not see the difficulties and problems in the course of our advance. [paragraph continues]



If we let our view of the important be overshadowed by the trivial or "cannot see the forest because of the trees" and onesidedly play up the difficulties and problems to the extent of losing confidence in the four modernizations, we shall be making a greater mistake. We should seize the main aspect of the situation and the main trend in the development of the situation. There is no basis for pessimism.

Although we have many current difficulties and problems, can we say that there is no superiority in the socialist system? We cannot. If we make a concrete analysis, we can very easily arrive at the conclusion that while some of the present difficulties and problems are caused by certain mistakes in our work, most have been left behind from the 10 years when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were in power. The socialist system is a brand new social system in the history of mankind. "Only socialism can save China." This is the conclusion made by history and is the choice of hundreds of millions of people in their long struggle. In the past 30 years, it has been precisely by relying on the socialist system that we have been able to eliminate man's exploitation of man, abolish the exploiting class and establish socialist ownership of the means of production. On the whole, the economic development can also be said to be faster and the life of the people comparatively stable. If things had not again been turned upside down, our economy course could have developed faster and the superiority of the socialist system would have been more evident. Naturally, the socialist system, just as other things in the world, has its process of emergence and growth. Compared with the capitalist system which already has 300 to 400 years of history, it is still in its infancy and imperfections still exist. In particular, since the feudal society had a very long history in our country, it is unavoidable that these vestiges of the old society in our socialist system have remained. We do not deny this and are redoubling our efforts so that it will more fully bring its innate superiority and boundless potential into play in its continued perfection and development. Every revolutionary should firmly believe in the great future of socialism and doubly cherish it so that its superiority will become increasingly healthy and strong. Any doubt about its superiority is wrong. Some comrades think when they see the faster economic development and the advanced science and technology of the capitalist countries that socialism is not as good as capitalism. This is a kind of blindness. Actually, the whole of the capitalist world today is suffering from a serious chronic malady. It is full of contradictions. Not only can it not break away from exploitation and plunder, but it also cannot extricate itself from economic crisis, inflation and unemployment. Moreover, the whole developmental process of capitalism is established on the basis of the ruthless exploitation of the laboring people of their own country and the unbridled plundering of colonial people. Can the four modernizations we are practicing go in for bloody "gunboat diplomacy," the "marking off the areas movement" and "black slave traffic?" Naturally not. In spite of the fact that we must today also learn some advanced technology and scientific management methods from capitalism, we definitely must not learn those decadent capitalist things. In recent years many foreign friends who have visited China have admitted that our socialist system is superior to capitalism. They sincerely hope that we will carry out the socialist four modernizations and not go in for "Westernized" capitalism. Since even our foreign friends are expressing this kind of view, how can we still have any doubt or uncertainty and lose our orientation?

Can we say that the leadership of the party is not good because of our many difficulties and problems? This similarly will be very wrong. As long as one is unbiased, one will admit that the difficulties and problems we are now experiencing are mainly caused by the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over a period of 10 years. Moreover, it is precisely because of the leadership of the party that we have been able to smash the "gang of four" with a single blow and rescue our country. It is precisely because of the leadership of the party that in 3 short years of efforts we have been able to solve a series of long outstanding issues and have enabled the political life, economic construction as well as such work as science, education and culture in the country to return to the right path. [paragraph continues]

This is a fact anyone can see. How can we have doubts about the leadership of the party because of the present difficulties and problems. In looking back on the history of China over the past 60 years, any straightforward Chinese will deeply appreciate the fact that without the leadership of the party there would have been no liberation for the people, no new China, no victory in construction and none of the things we have today. The leadership of the party is the basic guarantee for the victory of our cause. In the past the party has led us in surmounting so many difficulties and dangers. Is it possible that it cannot lead us in overcoming our present difficulties and problems? To be sure, our party has made mistakes, particularly in producing such scoundrels as Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who damaged the lofty prestige enjoyed by the party among the people. However, every time the party has made mistakes, it has always corrected them. Were not Lin Biao and the "gang of four" also removed by the party? Particularly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party has conscientiously summed up the lessons of experience of the past 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic. The fine traditions of the party are being restored, the organizational disciplines of the party overhauled and consolidated and the party leadership improved and strengthened. Just as Lenin said: "Behind every 100 mistakes are 10,000 great heroic actions." Today, our party is confidently, firmly and effectively leading the new Long March and has the wholehearted support of the nation from top to bottom. To make a success of the four modernizations, we must hold fast to the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the Communist Party and the four basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The most basic thing of all is to hold fast to the leadership of the Communist Party. Without any party leadership, how can we unite with people throughout the country and always implement the political line of building the four modernizations without any party leadership, how can we guarantee a political situation of stability and unity and kindle the creative spirit of hard struggle of people throughout the country? Without any party leadership, how can we build up a formidable contingent of cadres with vocational knowledge who will adhere to the socialist road and dedicate themselves to the struggle for the four modernizations? In short, without any party leadership, it would be impossible for us to have the four modernizations. Those who maintain that the party cannot lead the four modernizations are not worth refuting. Throughout the new Long March toward the four modernizations, we can only further uphold, strengthen and improve party leadership. We definitely cannot allow any weakening of party leadership.

It should be pointed out that because some of our comrades have seen the comparatively many difficulties and problems on the road of advance, it is understandable for them to develop moods of pessimism and despair and even give rise to signs of a "crisis of faith." These are problems of understanding, a lack revolutionary steadfastness and a manifestation of petty bourgeois vacillations. How to deal with the difficulties on the road of advance is the touchstone for testing whether a revolutionary has revolutionary steadfastness. Generally speaking, the problem of a lack of revolutionary steadfastness is not easily revealed under conditions of victory, smooth sailing and success. While some cadres refuse to bow to difficulties, are not disheartened by setbacks and firmly believe in the socialist system and the leadership of the party when difficulties, setbacks and unfavorable and adverse conditions are encountered, others are unable to withstand the rigorous test of difficulties. They vacillate and become pessimistic and despondent over the future of the revolution. To prevent comrades from dropping out on the march toward the four modernizations, our party organizations at various levels should actively develop work, strengthen education, help them overcome their vacillations and establish revolutionary steadfastness. [paragraph continues]

It is a different matter of course for the remnant followers of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and for those with ulterior motives who take advantage of our difficulties and problems in order to make an issue of the matter and who try their utmost to advocate anarchism and ultra-individualism, who attack the socialist system and the leadership of the party and even agitate to make trouble and openly announce that they want capitalism and not party leadership. If education for these people proves to be ineffective, we should punish them according to law. We must attack them and not be soft-hearted toward them.

Revolutionary steadfastness is closely connected to revolutionary thoroughness. Revolutionary steadfastness is a reflection of the proletarian world outlook. To foster revolutionary steadfastness, the most fundamental thing for all revolutionaries is to establish a thorough dialectical materialist world outlook. This kind of world outlook scientifically shows us the objective law governing historical developments and proves that the socialist system will replace the capitalist one and that communism will certainly be realized in the whole world. Despite the fact that the revolutionary road is not a straight course and that there will be storms, reefs and twists and turns, as long as we establish a firm belief in the sure victory of socialism and communism, even greater difficulties and setbacks will not shake our determination that "the Internationale shall be the human race." In the grim and grave period of old China, a score of communist fighters founded the party organization and declared war on the formidable reactionary forces of that time. They were determined to lead the people of the whole country in overthrowing the old world and building a new one. In those difficult years, it was precisely this thorough proletarian world outlook that inspired the masses of revolutionary fighters to vigorously step into the breach of those who fell and keep on fighting without fear of sacrifices. Today, political and material conditions for the four modernizations are more favorable than those during the period of the revolutionary war. If some difficulties and problems are encountered on the road of advance, we have only to meet them head on and overcome them. Is there any reason for pessimism and despair to the extent of losing our faith?

"Spring has returned" and "from now on the east wind will perfume the plum blossom and color the willow green." In this first spring of the 1980's, the giant steamship of the motherland is already churning through the waves on course toward the four modernizations. "The unpredictable wind and rain are not yet willing to call off the lingering cold." In this glorious passage, there will be cold currents and high waves. Precisely because of this, we greatly need revolutionary steadfastness. The proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation have praised the rock on the opposite shore and the pine tree on top of the hill. They still stand upright and unafraid in the strong wind, heavy rain and stormy sea. Are this kind of rock and this kind of pine tree not symbols of the revolutionary steadfastness of the revolutionaries? Every one of our revolutionaries should emulate the steadfastness of the rock and the pine tree and devote his life with unshakable steadfastness to the four modernizations.

PENG CHONG ATTENDS TRADE UNION, ARMY GATHERINGS

Trade Union Party

OW141031 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council held a spring festival gala party for model workers and advanced producers on the afternoon of 13 February in the banquet hall of the Shanghai Exhibition Hall.



Happily gathered together to celebrate the spring festival were 500 representatives of heroes and model workers from all fronts of the municipality. They encouraged one another and pledged to work hard in the first spring of the 1980's and to make new contributions to the motherland's four modernizations. Attending the party were leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, the municipal people's congress, the municipal government and the municipal CPPCC committee; Peng Chong, Chen Guodong, Wang Yiping, Han Zheyi, Zhong Ming, Xia Zhengnong, Yang Shifa and Chen Jinhua; responsible persons of the three armed forces stationed in Shanghai; and responsible persons of the various departments, commissions and offices of the municipal party committee, the municipal government, the municipal CYL committee and the municipal women's federation.

The party was presided over by Wang Linhe, chairman of the municipal trade union council. Comrade Peng Chong, on behalf of the municipal party committee and the municipal government, extended spring festival greetings to the comrades attending the party and conveyed cordial regards to the model workers and advanced producers on the various fronts who made outstanding contributions. Comrade Peng Chong said: This spring festival is the first one in the 1980's. Based on last year's tremendous achievements, we should do a still better job this year and score still greater achievements. Comrade Peng Chong added: This year the entire municipality should continue to carry out the movement to increase production and practice economy in a deepgoing, extensive and all-round way; continue to raise technical standards and improve product quality; and continue to lower consumption of energy and raw materials. Comrade Peng Chong called on all model workers and advanced producers in the municipality to continue their role as the leading backbone elements and as a bridge in guiding the broad masses of staff members and workers throughout the municipality in grasping well, tightly and hard the movement to increase production and practice economy in a deepgoing way from the beginning of this year, and to make new contributions in fulfilling the various tasks assigned to Shanghai by the state in an allround way.

The gala party was very active, with the heroes and model workers from all circles contending to express their determination to make still greater contributions to the motherland's four modernizations. Singing and the sound of applause were heard throughout the gala party. The Shanghai municipal workers spare-time art troupe staged fine literary and art performances for all participants in the party.

#### Army Meeting

OW150505 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal People's Government held 1980 spring festival army-civilian gala meeting at the Shanghai Exhibition Hall on the evening of 14 February. Present at the meeting were: Peng Chong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of Shanghai; Chen Guodong, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; Wang Yiping, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min and Xia Zhengnong, secretaries of the municipal CCP committee; Chen Yi, Yang Shifa and Chen Jinhua, deputy secretaries of the municipal CCP committee; He Yixiang, Li Baoqi, (Yu Shanfu), (Chen Jiexiang), (Jiang Yitian), (Bi Hao), (Tan Kening) and (Wang Wanbin), responsible persons of the Shanghai PLA units; Zhang Chengzong, Di Jingxiang, Wang Tao, Liu Jingji and Zhou Gucheng, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress; and Zhao Zukang, Wang Jian, Chen Zonglie and Yang Ti, vice mayors of Shanghai.



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The movie house of the exhibition hall presented a warm scene of unity between both the army and the government and the army and the people. Happily gathered in the hall are 900 people, including representatives of PLA army, navy and air force units stationed in Shanghai, family members of revolutionary martyrs, armymen's family members, disabled armymen, veteran Red Army soldiers, demobilized and retired armymen, model workers, "8 March" Red standard bearers and advanced workers in the new Long March. They extended greetings for the spring festival to each other. Prior to the meeting, leading comrades of the party, government and army received representatives of model workers and heroes of Shanghai at the banquet room. Comrade Peng Chong extended greetings for the spring festival to all these representatives, who expressed their determination to make new contributions to speeding up the socialist modernization in the coming year. The No 1 and No 2 Beijing Opera Troupes and Kunqu Opera Troupe of Shanghai gave performances of Beijing Opera and Kunqu Opera at the gala meeting.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ATTENDS EXHIBITION, DRAMA ON 8 FEB

#### Sales Exhibition

OW091032 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] The Zhejiang provincial sales exhibition of light and textile products opened in Hangzhou today as tens of thousands of families are preparing to buy items for use during the first spring festival of the 1980's. The exhibition has brought joy and happiness to the broad masses of people preparing to celebrate the spring festival.

During the exhibition's rehearsal, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government, including Tie Ying, Li Fengping, Chen Zuolin, Wang Boping and Li Kechang, visited the site and viewed with great interest the abundant and colorful items on exhibition. They encouraged cadres, staff members and workers in the light and textile industries to work to increase varieties, to constantly raise the quality of products, to adhere to the principle of making small profits with quick turnover and to produce more light and textile items desired by the broad masses. The exhibition hall is divided into three parts: the silk products department, the textile products department and the light industry department. Over 150 enterprises from this province have supplied selected fine products for exhibition and sale.

#### Drama Performance

OW100454 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Comrade Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, attended a performance of the Zhejiang Drama Troupe on the evening of 8 February. Commenting on the play "Fly, Pigeons" staged by the troupe, Tie Ying told troupe members: "We fully support you in your efforts to stage modern plays." Also present were Director Wang Jiayang and Deputy Director (Yu Guanxi) of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee's Propaganda Department. When the performance ended, Tie Ying and the comrades accompanying him mounted the stage to shake hands with the actors and actresses, praising their good performance and the skills they demonstrated. He made some constructive comments on the script of the play.

## NANFANG RIBAO STRESSES STABILITY, LIVELINESS

HK170707 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 80 p 1 HK

[Commentator's article: "Stability and Unity, and Liveliness and Vigor"]

[Excerpts] A question of major practical significance in studying and implementing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's recent important report on the current situation and tasks ahead is that of how to correctly understand and handle the relationship between stability and unity on the one hand and liveliness and vigor on the other and how to spontaneously act as promoters of stability and unity.

Stability and unity on the one hand and liveliness and vigor on the other are identical; both are indispensable conditions for building the four modernizations: A situation of stability and unity is the basic premise for building the four modernizations. A situation of liveliness and unity is a major factor for stimulating the four modernizations. This is because the cause of building the four modernizations is the cause of the millions of the masses. We cannot manage by relying on a few people to accomplish this cause. It can only be done if we mobilize the positive factors of all aspects and devise various ways and means.

The more liveliness and vigor there is, the more stability and unity will be consolidated. However, some comrades who are accustomed to monopolizing and running everything and "having the sole say" in everything see chaos when they see diversity of opinions and liveliness and vigor. They always want to suppress opinions which differ from their own; they fail to seriously implement democratic centralism and dare not launch criticism and self-criticism. As a result, far from achieving genuine stability and unity, the contradictions are sharpened and factors of instability arise. We must realize that the remnant poison of China's 2,000 years of feudal society and despotism runs very deep and cannot all be cleared away at once. We must therefore continue to make protracted efforts to emancipate our minds, bring democracy into play, implement the "double hundred" principle and achieve liveliness and vigor. Some people interpret liveliness and vigor as "I can say and do whatever I like." This is wrong. We must understand that the situation of liveliness and vigor is conditional. The liveliness and vigor we want is that of "both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unified will and individual peace of mind." Becoming divorced from centralism and discipline, from party leadership and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and acting as we please and going our own way cannot produce genuine liveliness and vigor and will lead to anarchy.

It is worth noticing that there are currently some people who uphold the signboards of "democracy" and "freedom" while making trouble and desiring to create chaos under the pretext of liveliness and vigor. Some of them even totally ignore party discipline and state law and act in a wild and lawless way. We must heighten vigilance against these people and must certainly not take the problem lightly. We must deal resolute and merciless blows at criminals and counterrevolutionaries who flout law and discipline. As for those who have gone astray, we must conduct education and enable them to see the light in order to safeguard the political situation of stability and unity.

## GUANG DONG'S YANG SHANGKUN STRESSES DENG REPORT FOR 1980's

HK160656 Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 14 Feb 80 HK

[Text] On 7 February, first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee Yang Shangkun made an important speech to all students of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee party school. He called on all cadres and members of the CCP to seriously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks ahead, to **unswervingly** implement the line of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, and to promote the four modernizations with all efforts in a clear-minded, concentrated and confident way.

The first study and training class of 1980 of leading cadres organized by the municipal CCP committee party school started on 9 January. Yang Shangkun, first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee gave an important speech to all the students in the school near the end of the study class session. Comrade Yang Shangkun first pointed out: The recent report of Comrade Deng Xiaoping on the current situation and tasks ahead has set forth in detail our goals in the 1980's, our orientation for hard work, our guiding ideology and our work methods. It is of both contemporary and historical significance. All members of the CCP and cadres must seriously study and resolutely implement this report. Comrade Yang Shangkun said: We must closely link the study of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report with actual work and the actual state of mind of the individual. It is particularly important to sum up one's changes in ideological knowledge since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and to spontaneously sum up experiences and lessons.

Comrade Yang Shangkun made four demands on studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report: 1. It is necessary to clearly understand the current good situation, unswervingly maintain and implement the line of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, **and** promote the four modernizations with vigor and confidence. 2. It is necessary to promote by every possible means an increase of production in industry, agriculture and all other work in Guangzhou. It is particularly important to develop in a big way agriculture and the light and textile industries. Only by grasping production well and promoting economic construction, can we ceaselessly improve the people's living standards and bring into play the superiority of the socialist system. In this new decade, we should unite together to devise more means and work harder to promote economic construction faster and better in Guangzhou City. 3. It is necessary to eliminate all kinds of interference and to safeguard stability and unity. We must continue to see that all is not calm and tranquil in Guangzhou City, and that some factors disadvantageous to stability and unity still exist. We must adopt firm measures to strike at all criminals and other counterrevolutionary elements in order to gradually eliminate these factors of instability. Currently, we must rectify social order in a big way. 4. It is necessary to uphold and improve party leadership. We must strengthen party building in a positive way, seriously implement democratic centralism, establish various systems for life within the party and put them on a sound basis. We must promote party work style and educate the members to observe party discipline in a model way. Every member of the party must set a good example and play a leading role at his own post. We must strengthen the building of the party's basic level organizations and improve the party's combat effectiveness in order to insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations.



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#### XI ZHONGXUN, OTHERS ATTEND GUANGDONG FORUM OF VETERAN CADRES

HK120951 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Feb 80 HK

[Excerpt] With the spring festival approaching, the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government and the Guangzhou municipal CCP and revolutionary committees held a forum on the afternoon of 11 February for Red Army veterans and veteran cadres who are currently acting as advisers or assuming other honorary posts or who have retired in Guangzhou. Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu, Gong Zirong, Wang De, Yin Linping, Yang Yinbin, Huang Jingbo, Xiong Fei, Ou Mengjue and Wang Zuorao, responsible comrades of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress and the Guangdong Provincial People's Government; Liao Fanqun and (Li Zhengeng), responsible comrades of the Guangzhou municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; and responsible people of all provincial and municipal departments concerned attended the forum. Some 120 veteran comrades also attended. Comrade Yang Shangkun spoke at the forum. He expressed his festive greetings and warm regards to the veteran comrades and veteran comrades-in-arms attending the forum.

#### HUBEI LEADERS ATTEND SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING

HK170631 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] The army and people in the Wuhan area held a grand spring festival gathering on the morning of 16 February. Present were Zhang Caiqian, commander of the Wuhan PLA units; Li Chengfang, first political commissar; Chen Pixian, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Han Ningfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor; and the following responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the Wuhan PLA units and its Air Force, Hubei Military District, the provincial CPPCC, Wuhan municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, and mass organizations: Huang Zhizhen, Xu Daoqi, Wang Qun, Ren Zhonglin, Li Wei, Zhang Xiulong, Rao Xingli, Wang Buqing, Li Fuquan, Xue Tan, Jiao Dexiu, Zhang Jinxian, Wang Libin, Ma Xueli, Shi Chuan, Xia Shihou, Liu Huinong, Chen Ming, Li Jun, Tian Ying, Zhang Wangwu, Liu Jin, Tao Shuzeng, Lin Musen, Hu Jinkuei, Wang Haishan, Jiang Zhonghua, Wang Hanzhang, Hua Yuqing, Lin Shaonan, Zhang Wencai, Xie Pusheng, Xu Ziwei, He Dinghua, Zhang Ruping, Zhou Jifang, Xu Jinbiao, Xie Yujin, Xie Wei, Yan Zheng, Zhou Shizhong, Kong Qingde, Lin Weixian, Wu Ruishan, Xiao Yongyin, Li Guangjun, Wu Lanting, Zhang Yuhua, Ye Ming, Zheng Zhishi, Xie Tangzhong, Pan Zhenwu, He Yunhong, Lei Qiyun, Zhang Riqing, Zhou Zhigang, Liao Guanxian, and Chen Jide. Also present was Central Committee member Wang Chaozhu.

#### HUNAN HOLDS CONGRESS OF PROGRESSIVES IN CIVIL AIR DEFENSE WORK

HK170703 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] The Hunan provincial congress of advanced units and advanced workers in civil air defense work was recently held in Changsha. This congress was the first meeting on summing up work, exchanging experiences and commending progressives since the province began civil air defense work 10 years ago. Of the 400 advanced units and individuals that have been assessed by the congress, 179 delegates and 9 observers attended this congress.

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Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial military district and the provincial civil air defense leadership group, including Zhang Lixian, Sun Guozhi, Tong Guogui and Kou Wuxian, attended. Zhang Lixian delivered the opening speech on behalf of the provincial civil air defense leadership group, and Kou Wuxian made a work report. Sun Guozhi delivered the closing speech, stressing that civil air defense building should meet the requirements of the four modernizations. He demanded: "Centered on the four modernizations and in accordance with the principles of working out all-round plans, giving prominence to key points, combining peacetime and wartime use and stressing the importance of quality, the comrades on the civil air defense front must do a good job of readjusting and rectifying civil air defense projects. We must first use limited manpower and financial and material resources in key places which are in great need, concentrate our forces to fight a war of annihilation, raise the quality of the projects, do well in combining times of peace and war, enhance our province's civil air defense building to a new level and contribute to building and defending the four modernizations."

HUNAN RIBAO URGES BUILDING STRONG CADRE FORCE FOR 1980'S

HK180333 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 17 Feb 80 HK

[Report on HUNAN RIBAO 18 February commentator's article: "Build a Vast Force of Red and Expert Cadres"]

[Text] The article says: Since the political line has been laid down, cadres are now the decisive factor. A decisive action for implementing the party's political line and insuring the accomplishment of the four modernizations is to build a vast force of cadres who persist in the socialist road and possess specialized knowledge and ability. Without such a force of Red and expert cadres, it will be difficult to make any progress at all toward the four modernizations. Ours is socialist modernization which is being carried under the socialist system. Cadres engaged in various tasks must follow the socialist road, get a good grasp of the basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism and observe party and state discipline. That is to say, they must be Red. They must put firm and correct political orientation ahead of everything. Of course, people cannot follow the socialist road without real knowledge and ability. The four modernizations will be accomplished through hard work. To work, it is necessary to possess the necessary knowledge and ability, to be well-versed in professional work and technology and to be familiar with one's work. That is to say, they must be expert. If they are not expert and cannot understand things but only possess the enthusiasm for building the four modernizations, they will be unable to make their proper contributions to and play their proper role in the four modernizations. They will even play a contrary role. In that case we cannot even begin to talk about Redness. Red and expert are therefore a dialectical unity. Expertise is not equivalent to Redness, but Redness must be translated into expertise and expressed and tested through expertise. Otherwise, Redness will become an empty political term without the slightest real meaning.

At present, there is overstaffing in some places and work efficiency is very low. The days are spent holding meetings and describing circles. Many problems which could have been solved by a phone call drag on unsolved for months and months. Why is this? An important reason is that there are too many cadres who do not understand specialized knowledge and who lack specialized ability and there are too few cadres who possess specialized knowledge and ability and who work in a realistic and down-to-earth way.

The article says in conclusion: The 1980's is a key decade for building Chinese-style modernization. It is a decade in which the people of the whole country will work hard to build the four modernizations and will face great prospects. We believe that people of talent will come forward in large numbers and that a vast force of Red and expert cadres will certainly soon appear in our country in the wake of the development of the cause of the four modernizations.

## SICHUAN CCP CIRCULAR URGES READJUSTMENT OF WORKERS' WAGES

HK010245 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 29 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] The Discipline Inspection Committee of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular calling on party organizations at all levels throughout the province to strictly guard against practicing favoritism and committing offenses against discipline while carrying out the work in readjusting workers' wages and grades. The circular said: "This province has basically completed its trial-point work in readjusting workers' wages and grades. In accordance with the plan formulated by the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government, the work in readjusting workers' wages and grades will be gradually carried out throughout the province. The following are the stipulations for the work in readjusting workers' wages and grades:

1. It is imperative to act in accordance with the relevant policies, principles and measures formulated by the CCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government. "It is imperative to implement the principle of to each according to his work and guard against and get rid of egalitarianism." No unit or individual is allowed to act as he thinks fit.
2. Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over the work in readjusting workers' wages and grades. All personnel responsible for readjusting workers' wages and grades must repeatedly discuss and consult with the masses. Readjustment targets must be decided through democratic consultations and elections. No one is allowed to rig the elections or to arbitrarily propose a designee for the readjustment.
3. It is imperative to uphold the party spirit and strictly guard against interference by factionalism.
4. Leading cadres at all levels and all personnel responsible for readjusting workers' wages and grades must carry out the party's policies in an exemplary way. No one is allowed to practice favoritism or fraud. It is strictly forbidden to write letters of recommendation on behalf of one's own family members, relatives and friends in an attempt to get "back door benefits." "All promotions by dishonest methods are invalid."
5. It is imperative to tangibly safeguard the democratic rights enjoyed by party members and the masses. All party members and people have the right to criticize and expose any organization and individual who violates the party's principles and commits offenses against law and discipline while carrying out the work in readjusting workers' wages and grades. "No one is allowed to take advantage of his position and power to retaliate against those who criticized and exposed him. It is imperative to severely punish any person who is found to have retaliated against those who criticized and exposed him."
6. Under the leadership of party committees, party discipline inspection departments at all levels must actively work in coordination with units concerned, must fully rely on the masses and seriously handle any party member or cadre who violates these stipulations. "It is imperative to take necessary disciplinary actions against those who commit serious offenses."



## SICHUAN RIBAO Comments

HK020553 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 30 Jan 80 HK

[Report on SICHUAN RIBAO 31 January commentator's article: "Strengthen Party Leadership and Do a Good Job in Readjusting Wages"]

[Excerpts] The article says: Sichuan recently held a work conference on wage readjustment at which participants exchanged experiences in trial-point in upgrading workers and discussed the work arrangements for the next stage. The experiences of the trial-point units show that it is essential to strengthen party leadership in order to make a success of this work.

The article points out: This wage readjustment is the second relatively large one since the gang of four were smashed. It is being carried out while there are still difficulties in the national financial situation. It expresses the concern of the party and state for the workers. This wage readjustment is based on three criteria: attitude of labor, technical standards, and degree of contribution. The degree of contribution is the main criterion. The article says: The guiding ideology for this wage readjustment is to implement distribution according to work and to oppose egalitarianism. Specifically speaking, this means different distribution and grading levels according to the standard of an enterprise's management, the quality of its economic results, and the degree of its contribution to the state. It is also necessary to have different levels of distribution and trading with an enterprise for those units and departments which can operate as independent accounting units. It is necessary to carry out examinations and persistently upgrade those who do best.

The article says in conclusion: The work of readjusting wages is an important task for the party committees at all levels. We cannot leave it to the labor department. The party committees at all levels must assign their principal responsible cadres to take charge of the work and to organize all departments concerned to closely cooperate and closely integrate this work with straightening out the enterprises, improving management standards, strengthening the workers' technical training and launching the movement to increase production and practice economy.

## YUNNAN LEADERS ATTEND SPRING FESTIVAL TEA PARTY

HK170639 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and people's government held a spring festival tea party in Kunming on 16 February. Present were An Pingsheng, Liu Minghua, Li Giming, Zhao Zengyi, Gao Zhiguo, Sun Yuting, Xue Tao, Li Yuan, Zhu Jiabi, (Wang Wenyu), Zhang Yun, Dang Xiaomin, (Hou Qinying) and Zhao Xuequan, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee; Zhang Zhixiu, Liu Zhifan, Cha Yusheng, Huang Demao, Hu Ronggui, Shi Jingban, Liu Yantian, Gao Zhanjie, and (Ma Zian), responsible comrades of the Kunming PLA units and Yunnan Military District; Wu Zuomin, Zhang Tianfang, Wang Shaoyan, Xi Congzhen, Li Hecai and Yu Lanfu, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Vice Governors Ma Wendong, Wu Shengmin, Shao Feng, Lin Chao, Meng Qi and Yang Kecheng; Liu Piyun, Chen Fang, Long Zehui, Qu Zhongxiang, Silashan, Zeng Yusheng, Wang Jiesan, Gu Youzhen, Wang Qiming, Ma Huiting and Jin Qiongying, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC; Xiao Huayou, president of the provincial higher people's court; Wang Lixiong, chief provincial procurator; He Bo, a responsible comrade of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; and Guan Zehai, an alternate member of the Central Committee. Over 280 persons from all circles attended the party.

BEIJING NEW YEAR CELEBRATIONS FEATURE TRADITIONAL ARTS

OW161707 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA)--More than 1000 peasant folk artists from 8 communes in suburban Haidian District joined force today to give a colourful new year show in the district gymnasium. They performed the dragon dance, "lion" fight, waist drums, yangge dancing on one metre high stilts, donkey and cart dance and acrobatics. Haidian peasants had the highest income in the 1979 year-end Beijing distribution. Their artists, aged between 8 to 67, went on the street parades to the delight of the inhabitants. Some 7000 spectators applauded them.

Three "dragons" in silk, each 18 metres long, "roared" and "wrestled" under the support of the sturdy youth from Liangjiadian and Tangjialing production brigades. A dozen older peasants in opera costumes from Yuyuantan commune did acrobatics based on legends. A cart dance was performed by members of the Liulitun brigade to imitate the sending off of a Tang Dynasty princess to the Tibetan king.

Peasant spring festival shows started in the Qin Dynasty, third century B.C. and had developed into an occasion of grand celebration by Tang Dynasty in the 7th century A.D. Peasant artists went around the villages to perform from the first to the 15th day of the lunar new year.

The Summer Palace, which is in Haidian District, has an exhibition of paintings and calligraphy by the celebrated Beijing Opera artists Mei Lanfang, Cheng Yanqiu and others. Silk kites bearing pictures of traditional Chinese opera heroes were on sale.

The municipal cultural bureau has invited the best peasant performers from the current county meets to perform in the city's parks and cultural palaces from the 17th to 20th. There are flower shows of nearly 100 varieties of peonies, camellias, plum blossoms, narcissus, orchids and other blooms in Beihai Park and Zhongshan Park.

PEOPLE, ARMYMEN HOLD UNITY MEETING AT PEOPLE'S HALL

OW171342 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1625 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Feb--Some 30,000 people and army men in Beijing held a get-together at the Great Hall of the People tonight in the spirit of supporting the army, giving preferential treatment to army dependents, supporting the government and cherishing the people. They encouraged each other to further strengthen unity between army and the government and between the army and the people and to join hands in the march to accomplish and safeguard the great cause of the four modernizations.

The affection of the army men toward the people and the respect of the people toward the army men strengthened the warm atmosphere prevailing in the magnificent hall. Their cordial conversations and hearty laughter testified to the warm relations between the army men and the people, which are as close as fish and water.

Participants in this get-together were Red Army veterans of a hundred battles, young PLA commanders and fighters, people's police, family members of revolutionary martyrs, army dependents, disabled revolutionary army men and demobilized and retired army men as well as people of all walks of life in the capital city. At the Youyiting [Recreation Hall], Shi Huaibi, vice minister of civil affairs, told reporters that the People's Liberation Army had the most lovable and trustworthy persons, persons who have made tremendous contributions to achieving and safeguarding the four modernizations.

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He said that in the new year we must further carry out the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army dependents and go all out to support the army units in their modernization drive.

Many responsible comrades of the PLA units stationed in Beijing also enthusiastically attended the get-together. In their talks with the people, they warmly thanked the people's government and the people for their concern and affection toward the People's Army.

LIN MUJIA ADDRESSES BEIJING PROPAGANDA WORK CONFERENCE

SK171125 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee held a propaganda work conference from 1-9 February. The participants in the conference studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks ahead summed up last year's propaganda work and set forth the tasks for this year. They pointed out that the 1980's is a very important decade and that the work done during this period concerns the success or failure of China's socialist modernization and the future of our party and country.

In accordance with the principle of seeking truth from facts, the conference discussed and analyzed the experience in last year's propaganda work. The participating comrades pointed: Last year the propaganda work of Beijing Municipality was centered on the strategic shift of work emphasis. Great efforts were made to publicize the guidelines put forward by the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress, Comrade Ye Yanying's speech marking National Day and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report at the central meeting to discuss the principles of theoretical work. Emphasis was also laid on the education on the party's ideological line and on the necessity to uphold the four basic principles. In particular, the make-up discussion held throughout the municipality on the question of the criterion for truth brought about a drastic mental change among the cadres at all levels and spurred on the development of the work in various fields. In such, we have won considerable achievements in our propaganda work, which has proceeded in the correct orientation. However, what we have done is far from sufficient to cope with the fast developing situation, and there are still a lot of problems to be solved. The participating comrades then expressed the hope that the municipal CCP committee and other departments concerned would look into this matter seriously and work out a proper solution.

Experiences in four aspects were summed up at the conference:

1. It is imperative to implement resolutely and persistently the line, principles and policies established by the party since the 3d plenary session of its 11th Central Committee. Only in this way is it possible to strengthen the resolve and increase the confidence of the cadres and masses in winning success in the four modernizations.
2. The remnant influence due to the activities of Lin Biao and the gang of four organizationally and ideologically should be correctly assessed. In no way should the work of eliminating their pernicious influence be relaxed just because the main thrust has been shifted to economic construction.
3. In the march toward the four modernizations, it is imperative to strengthen political and ideological work. This work can be neither relaxed nor weakened, still less should it be eliminated. The main task in strengthening political and ideological work is to strengthen the ideological work within the party and improve the party's organizations. Particular attention should be given to the consolidation of leading groups.



4. Propaganda work should be carried out in an active and yet prudent way. While correcting one tendency, it is necessary to pay attention to guarding against another tendency. Every effort should be made to work accurately and in an all-round way, to prevent one-sidedness, thinking in terms of absolutes or going to extremes and to avoid vacillation between left and right.

As pointed out at the conference, the central task of the party's propaganda work this year is still to deeply publicize, in close connection with the four modernizations, the political, ideological and organizational lines and the various principles and policies established by the party. At the same time, emphasis should be placed on strengthening the ideological work within the party and on continuing the propaganda and education on the four basic principles. Specifically, the conference urged, attention should be given to the following five points:

1. Resolute efforts should be made to publicize and implement the party's general line of building a powerful modernized socialist country. Strenuous work should be done in order to win the first battle of the four modernizations and accomplish this year's economic tasks.
2. Importance should be attached to strengthening ideological work within the party.
3. Great attention should be paid to publicizing and educating on the importance of stability and unity and on the necessity of doing arduous pioneering work.
4. Propaganda and education should be strengthened to enable the comrades to know the current situation and tasks and to adhere to the four basic principles.
5. Great efforts should be devoted to reinforcing the propaganda contingent and to quickly adapt its ideology, tasks, organizations and work style to the needs of the four modernizations.

At the conference, Qinghua University, the Shunyi County CCP Committee and three other units gave accounts of their experience in strengthening political and ideological work following the shift in emphasis of the party's work.

Comrade Lin Hujia, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, spoke at the conference.

#### LIN HUIJIA SPEAKS TO FORUMS FOR SCIENTISTS

HK160659 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] On 11 January and 4 February, leading comrades of the party and government in Beijing Municipality, including Lin Hujia, Jia Ting'an and Bai Jiefu, invited science and technology personnel to forums, and listened to their opinions, suggestions and experiences. Some 21 people attended, coming from the agriculture, light, textile, electronic, metallurgical, machine building, construction and pharmaceutical industries, environmental protection, geology and finance and trade fronts. The great majority of them are technicians of factories, mines and enterprises in the municipality, and research personnel of municipal subordinate scientific research organizations. Some are science and technology personnel of central scientific research and education units which are conducting scientific research in coordination with this municipality. The great majority are middle-aged.

Lin Hujia spoke at the forums, saying: "Scientific and technological work should begin now for the four modernizations. We must attach importance to and solve the problems of scientific and technological work."

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He praised the fine deeds of the municipal light industrial research institute in sending science and technology workers to some factories to help with the promotion of production, demanding: "Production departments must rely on the research institutes and supply information and research subjects to them. Research institutes and science and technology departments of factories must do a good job of providing information on science and technology and understand the advanced levels and the trend of scientific research. We must work out good plans for research subjects and get a clear picture of the orientation of our main work. We must conduct research well and catch up with and surpass advanced levels."

In his speech, Lin Hujia pointed out: "The intellectuals on the science and technology front are the forces relied upon by the party. We must improve the conditions for the work and livelihood of science and technology personnel as far as possible."

#### JIN MING ATTENDS HEBEI RALLY OF AGRICULTURAL PROGRESSIVES

HK150346 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 00 GMT 9 Feb 80 JK

[Summary] A Hebei provincial rally to present awards to agricultural progressive units and model workers of 1979 was held in Shijiazhuang on 7 February. Jin Ming, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Li Erzong, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor, attended the rally. Also present were Yang Zejiang, Yue Zongtai, Lan Kaimin, Zhang Kerang, Wang Kedong, Li Yongjin, Li Feng, and Xu Ruilin, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and people's government. Yang Zejiang, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided.

Comrade Li Erzong made an important speech at the gathering. "He first reviewed and summed up the fundamental reasons for and experiences in winning a bumper harvest in the province last year. He pointed out: The fundamental reason was that we carried out the ideological, political and organizational lines laid down by the third plenary session. He said [Begin recording]: The central authorities have issued many instructions in this respect. In particular, Vice Chairman Deng's recent important report has given extremely clear instructions on our experiences and on the action and principles we should adopt. We must precisely act in accordance with these instructions of Vice Chairman Deng, continue to promote stability and unity, mobilize all positive factors, and implement the line, principles and policies laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. This is the fundamental condition for winning a bumper harvest in 1980. We must make efforts to this effect. Under this premise, within agriculture we must uphold the four basic principles--party leadership, the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. However, the core of this is to uphold party leadership. Our orientation is to follow the socialist road. Under this premise, we should overcome egalitarianism and implement the policy of distribution according to work and more pay for more work, and put into effect the responsibility system linked to output." [end recording]

Li Erzong went on to speak of the importance of fighting drought to win a bumper summer harvest. He pointed out: The key to winning a bumper harvest lies in the 54 million mu of irrigated land, and the key to that lies in the 20 or 30 million mu of land which have guaranteed water sources. If production cannot rise on this 20 or 30 million mu of land, it will not be possible to achieve a great increase of production. It is therefore necessary to concentrate our efforts on this 20 or 30 million mu of land.

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HEILONGJIANG: YANG YICHEN ADDRESSES ARMY-PEOPLE UNITY MEETING

OW151815 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Heilongjiang and Harbin sponsored a spring festival get-together on the evening of 14 February for the army-men and people. The get-together was held at the provincial exhibition hall, which was the central site, and at the Harbin Workers Cultural Palace and the Harbin (?theater).

Attending the get-together were leading comrades of the provincial and municipal party, government and military organizations, leading comrades of the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees, representatives of Red Army veterans, demobilized, retired and transferred army-men, representatives of the dependents of army-men and martyrs and representatives of cadres of the leading provincial and municipal organizations as well as representatives of the masses.

Spectacular colorful literary and art programs were performed at the get-together. Beforehand, discussions were held. Leading members of the provincial and Harbin municipal party, government and military organizations, and leading members of the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees attended the discussions. They were Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Li Jianbai, Wen Minsheng, Zhao Dezun, Chen Jianfei, Wang Luming, Wang Zhao, Zhao Xingyuan, Xie Yunqing, Liu Gao, Du Guoping, Lu Guang, Wei Zhimin, Zhao Xianshun, (?Wang Caoli), (Yan Jun), Xia Guangya, (Wang Jianqing), (Song Shoudi), [name indistinct], (Zhao Xinyu), (Ren Yunfeng), (Zhang Jingfa), (Huang Hao), (Qiao Xiaodong), (Zuo Jianping), (Ni Wenbao), (Wang Wannian), (Wang Jinqi), (Gu Su), (Cao Naichu), (Li Fusheng), Zhao Guoqiang, Gao Heng, (Wang Huacheng), (Yao Surong), (Wang Rong), (Wang Shijie), (Guo Chengfen), (Wang Lijuan), (Gao Chudi), (Cui Yulin), (Guo Haode) and (Zhang Jing). Tang Liandi and (Zhou Zhuqi), leading members of the provincial CPPCC committee, also were present during the discussions.

Comrades Yang Yichen and Chen Lei addressed the discussion meeting. They praised the PLA units stationed in Heilongjiang for their contributions to Heilongjiang's modernization by carrying forward the glorious traditions of the People's Army and by actively taking part in socialist construction on all fronts in Heilongjiang after fulfilling their various tasks over the past year. They pointed out that since Heilongjiang has a long border, promoting army-government and army-people unity is extremely important in promoting the four modernizations and safeguarding the frontier areas. They said, in this new year we must continue to strengthen army-government and army-people unity and continue to (?work hard) for the four modernizations and safeguard the frontier areas.

JILIN: WANG ENMAO MEETS WITH PARTY, GOVERNMENT COMMITTEES

SK180559 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpt] On the morning of 16 February, the provincial CCP, revolutionary and CPPCC committees held a gathering to extend spring festival greetings at the auditorium of the provincial guesthouse. Attending were leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, including Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, He Youfa, Li Diping, Yu Ke, Zhang Shiyong, Song Jiehan, Zong Xiyun, Mu Lin, Song Renyuan, (Zhao Tianye), Yang Zhantao, Jin Minghan, Chen Hong and (Xiao Chun), and responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC committee, including Li Youwen, Xu Shouxuan, Wang Daheng, Fu Zhensheng, Zhang Kaijing, Cheng Shengsan, Cui Cai and Xiao Danfeng.



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LIAONING: LI DESHENG, REN ZHONGYI ATTEND PARTIES

SK152254 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpt] A vast panorama of joyous festival mood permeated the Liaoning People's Theater, Zhonghua, Bayi theaters, Shenyang Art Palace and five other theaters last evening. A total of 15,000 people of the provincial party, government and military circles attended the grand parties which were held simultaneously at these nine sites.

Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee; Liao Hansheng, first political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units; Governor Chen Puru; Li Huang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; and Guo Feng, first secretary of the Shenyang municipal party committee, attended the parties.

Also on hand were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee including Shen Yue, Zhang Zhengde, Zhang Xincun, Liu Yiyun, (Chen Suzi), Zhang Qingtai, Zhao Shi, Liu Wen, (Lu Xin), Lou Erkang, Xiao Zuchan, Fu Zhonghai, Deng Yu, Wang Guangzhong, Chen Beichen, Zhu Chuan, Xie Huangtian, Tan Liren, Zhang Zhiyuan, Zhang Yan, Chen Enfeng, Ren Zhiyuan, Niu Pingfu, Yan Dingchu, Liu Mingjiu and (Zhang Ming).

Responsible comrades of the Shenyang PLA units present on the occasion were Jiang Yonghui, Li Huamin, (Xie Zhenhua), Zou Yan, (Xie Youfa), Liu Zhenhua, Zhang Wu, Fu Kuiqing, Zeng Youya, (Gao Ke), (Jin Minghan), (Shen Ziwen), (Tan Ai), (Ye Chao), (Gu Changqing), (Guo Yong), (Cheng Demin), (Gu Zhongtian), (Tian Bo), (Hu Gengsheng), (Wang Yuhuai), (Zhao Lantian), (Wang Yafu), (Ai Fulin), (Jin Jian), (Zeng Yushan) and (Ma Ying). Leading comrades of Shenyang municipality attending these get-togethers were Song Guang, (Deng Zenfru), (Wang Danbo) and (Li Tieying).

LI DESHENG TAKES PART IN COMFORT ACTIVITIES FOR PLA

SK170444 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, leading comrades of Liaoning Province, the Shenyang PLA units, the Liaoning Provincial Military District and Shenyang Municipality went to grassroots units yesterday evening to convey greetings to the PLA commanders and fighters, staff, workers and masses who were standing fast to their posts. They spent New Year's Eve with them and encouraged them to make new contributions to the four modernizations.

Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee; and Guo Feng, first secretary of the Shenyang municipal party committee, took part in the comfort activities.

The leading comrades visited barracks, workshops and restaurants as well as streetcar stations and dispatcher's offices which were very busy despite bitter cold. The cadres exchanged festival greetings with army men and civilians during their visits. They talked freely of the heartening changes that have taken place since the smashing of the gang of four, especially since the third plenary session.

Reviewing past victories, they were filled with exultation; and looking forward to the future, they were full of pride and enthusiasm. Commanders, fighters, staff and workers expressed their thanks to the leading comrades for the concern they showed, vowing that they would go all-out and make great contributions during the first spring of the 1980's.

SONG PING ATTENDS GANSU SPRING FESTIVAL TEA PARTY

SK180649 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 17 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, yesterday was the first lunar new year's day of the 1980's. The Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee held a joint spring festival tea party at (Niuwozhuang) Auditorium. Attending were Song Ping, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Xiao Hua, first political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units and secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Li Dengying, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Wang Shitai, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Liu Haisheng, Gao Jinchun, Yang Jiarui, Qiang Zixiu, Li Keru, Wu Hongbin, Sun Runhua and Li Shenghua, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Xiao Jianguang, Ge Shiyang, Huang Zhengqing, Wang Bingxiang and Liu Bing, vice governors of the province; Lan Wenzhao, Yang Chengzhong, Lu Zhongliang, Yan Shutang, Zheng Zhongyuan, Wu Song, Yang Hanlie and Lu Weigong, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; Kong Junbiao, Liang Renjie and Duan Siying, deputy political commissars of the Lanzhou PLA units; (Liu Jinghai) and He Guangyu, deputy commanders of the Lanzhou PLA units; Liu Maogong and (Wei Zhiming), responsible persons of the Air Force of the Lanzhou PLA units; (Li Bin), commander of the provincial military district; (Lan Tianmin), political commissar of the provincial military district; and responsible persons of the Lanzhou municipal party and government organizations.

Comrade Song Ping spoke at the tea party. He extended festival greetings to the people throughout the province. After reviewing the achievements in politics and economy scored by the people of our province under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee in the past year, he said that in the new year we should continue to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, mobilize 11 positive factors and, centering on the four modernizations, work with one heart and one mind and score new achievements.

Comrade Xiao Hua extended festival greetings to all participants to the tea party on behalf of all the commanders and fighters of the Lanzhou PLA units and gave a speech.

LI XUEZHI ATTENDS NINGXIA ARMY-PEOPLE GATHERING

HK160641 Yinghuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] The Ningxia Regional People's Government and military district held a grand army-people spring festival gathering in Yinchuan on 9 February. The gathering was attended by responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the region including Li Xuezhi, Ma Qingnian, Ma Xin, (Wang Jinzhang), (Lin Shan), (Ding Shaozeng), (Lin Weilan), Chan Bing, Li Yunhe, Ma Sizhong, Shi Yulin, (Chen Jingbo), Li Weidong, Ma Tengai, Ding Yimin, Li Li, Li Shumin, Xia Siping, and Cheng Hao. Also present were responsible comrades of Yinchuan Municipal CCP Committee and Garrison. Li Yunhe, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, presided. Comrades Ma Xin, chairman of the regional people's government, and (Lin Shan), political commissar of Ningxia Military District, gave speeches. A pact of army-people unity was read at the gathering.

## NEW OILFIELD DISCOVERED IN Qaidam Basin, Qinghai

OW140854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Xining, February 14 (XINHUA)--Chinese oil specialists and workers have recently found a new oil field in the southwestern part of the Qaidam Basin in Qinghai Province, Northwest China. Out of 26 wells dug so far, 20 have produced oil and natural gas. Daily production in two test wells has exceeded 100 tons of crude oil and 10,000 cubic meters of natural gas.

Qaidam Basin covers 120,000 square kilometers, an area larger than some of China's smaller provinces. Specialists said that the search for more oil in the area was very promising in view of the favorable geological formation there.

## WANG FENG, XIAO QUANFU ATTEND XINJIANG SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY

OW170500 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] The People's Government of Xinjiang Autonomous Region this morning held a spring festival gathering at the Kunlun guesthouse in Urumqi Municipality. Heroic elements, model workers, advanced producers, noted personages from all walks of life and the representatives of advanced units from all fronts of work happily gathered to celebrate the festival of the new spring.

Attending the gala gathering also were the responsible party and government personnel of Xinjiang and the Urumqi PLA units, including Wang Feng, Xiao Quanfu, Zhou Renshan, Tan Youlin, Simayi Aimaiti and Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti. They shook hands with all comrades at the gathering and engaged in cordial talks with them, wishing them happiness and good health during the spring festival.

Present at the gathering were also Song Zhihe, Zhang Shigong, Cao-da-nuo-fu, A-mu-dong Ni-ya-zi, (Tan Jingcao), Bai Chengming and (Ying Guansheng), responsible comrades of the regional party committee; Wang Zhenwen, Yi-er-ha-li, Yang Yiqing, Mu-sha-ye-fu, Lu Xuebin, Ma-yi-mu-er, Zhang Fengqi, Yu Zhanlin, Tu-er-xin A-ka-bu-la, Mai-he-su-de Tie-yi-bo-fu and Wang Heting, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress; Janabil, Zhang Siming, Ba Dai, Tian Zhong, Liu Zimo, Yi-ni-nuo-fu Ha-mi-qi and Tuo-fu-qi Ha-mi-er, vice chairmen of the regional people's government; Zhang Jiecheng, Wei Youchu, (Liu Haiqing), Xing Yuanlin, Li Changlin, (He Linzhao), Liu Faxiu, Ai-ze-zuo-fu Ha-si-mu and (Ma Sen), responsible comrades of the Urumqi PLA units; Ya-he-fu Da-mao-la, Qi Chengde, (An-ni-wa-er Han-ba-ba), (Lin Haiqing), Hu-sai-yin Si-ya-ba-ye-fu, (Wang Zhizhen) and (Kang-ba-er-han), vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committees; Ren Gebai and Wubulihaiyue Simayu, responsible personnel of the Urumqi municipal party and revolutionary committees; and (Wang Kun), head of the Dongfang song and dance ensemble.

Some 700 persons attended the gathering, including the representatives of model workers, advanced producers and advanced units from the fronts of agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, communications, science and technology, culture, education, public health and sports; the representatives of model heroes and advanced units of the Urumqi PLA units; the representatives of retired Red Army fighters, returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents and the representatives of patriotic religious circles.

Several feature films were shown at the gathering to entertain all comrades.



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